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**ATLANTIC EDITION | [illegible]

Tower Views

by Clearway

Japan Doesn't Understand

Germany Awaits Mussolini

Taxes on Mental Wealth

¶ **Japanese Warnings** — Japan's ostensible but undeclared war against China brings reactions which the Japanese had not considered. "We don't understand how this could be," is the popular Japanese expression, as public opinion in law-abiding nations masses against her. We don't understand, says Tokyo in effect, why the United States should protest the bombing of Nanking. We don't understand how foreign newspapers could report the large casualties among Chinese civilians. We don't understand, is the common cry, why nations which but a few weeks ago were friendly now reveal a marked cooling of sentiment. No, official Japan apparently does not understand that unprovoked raids on a neighbor, unnecessary attacks on civilians, unwarranted destruction of property belonging to foreign nationals, is the sort of thing that does not make for confidence or friendship.

● There are many individual Japanese, however, who can understand how people of law-abiding nations might feel compassion for the Japanese people themselves, while condemning the war lords whose concept of national expansion includes such a strange mixture of fanatic nationalism, shifty diplomacy and outright banditry. There are things which the militarists can understand too. They understand that renewed warnings of American, British, Russian, French, German, and Italian governments against raids of civilian areas in Nanking, indicate that the attempted repetition of the grabbing of Manchoukuo is not to proceed unchallenged.

● There is, indeed, a strong amassing of peace sentiment going on in the world, and this sentiment assures that the going will be rough for nations adopting the rough way.

¶ **Nine Power Pact**—Washington hears whispers of new interest in the nine-power pact designed to protect the territorial integrity of China. While no provisions of enforcement are mentioned in the pact, "full and frank communications" between contracting parties are provided for in case of treaty violation. This would tend to develop public opinion against the violator. The pact, signed in 1922, may serve as a rallying ground for the anti-aggression sentiment (which Japan does not understand) so apparent now in the world's unenthusiastic attitude towards Japanese ambitions in China. ● Presently it may dawn on militant mentalities in Japan and elsewhere that public opinion carries more power than powder.

¶ **Fraternizing Dictators**—Germany is qui vive over the imminent meeting of Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler. She sees the occasion as a solidification of mutual relationships between the two dictatorial countries. Meanwhile, Germany declines the invitation of the League to take part in discussing the Far Eastern situation. German attitude toward the Sino-Japanese crisis is one of watchful waiting. The Reich would like to catalog the Japanese aggression as a demonstration against Communism, but since China is a rich German market she hesitates to make open choice. ● The German press, however, "sees red." It takes pains to present Japan's arbitrary imperialism in the light of self-defense against penetration of the "red poison."

¶ **Taxing Progress**—Dun and Bradstreet's weekly review of business reports retail sales 3 to 7 per cent higher than a week ago, 8 to 22 per cent better than 1936. Nevertheless unemployment and a lassitude on the part of business toward expansion remains as a dark background to the picture. Federal taxation policies are blamed. Business hesitates to expand, fearing to be taxed out of existence. Therefore news from Washington contains some hope when fiscal officials talk of a forthcoming Treasury program for overhauling the entire tax structure. However, Federal taxes are comparatively mild in the eyes of businessmen whose plans have been long taxed by constant threats of sudden administrative impulses, unpremeditated "emergency" provisions. ● What a boon to mankind is confidence. How blessed the thought which encourages it.

¶ **Friendly Wings**—While combat planes leave trails of smoke in Iberian and Oriental skies, Charles Horner, president of the National Aëronautic Association tells a conference of fellow flyers at Sacramento, Calif., that trans-oceanic air service has "done more to promote international good will, confidence and understanding, upon which all trade is founded, than generations of diplomacy." Thus we have an illustration of the adaptability of the physical world to the thoughts which control it. Men, asserting their dominion in the sky, may pilot planes of progress or of desolation—the choice is with the men, not the machines. Who dares to declare that peace or war is not a product of thinking? ● Who dares to say that peaceful thinking would not produce a peaceful world?

In the Boston Section:

Parole defended as 300 officials meet in R. I.

Old Ironsides celebrates 140th anniversary

Harvard orients 1000 frosh; M. I. T. greets 600

Hartford truck strike takes serious turn

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Duce's Visit Aims At No New Pacts, Berlin Declares

ROME, Sept. 24 (AP)—Premier Mussolini left today for Germany. He drove from Palazzo Venezia to his special train in a closed car through crowded streets guarded by lines of militiamen. He wore the uniform of commander-in-chief of the Fascist militia.

The Premier was accompanied by his advisors, including Count Galeazzo Ciano, his son-in-law and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dino Alfieri, Minister of Popular Culture; and Achille Starace, fascist secretary.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 24—Premier Mussolini's visit to Germany means nothing sensational and will not be marked by the signing of any new pact whether political, economic, military, official or unofficial. Germans are today at great pains to explain to the world.

This advance explanation appears to be necessary because of certain foreign press reports of contemplated new German-Italian moves, especially in Central Europe.

On the contrary, it is emphasized, the visit is simply a manifestation of the close understanding between the political and cultural systems prevailing in these two totalitarian states and because of the common path along which both "Volksführers" (people's leaders) have chosen to guide their followers to peace and prosperity.

It is added that this manifestation is not directed against third states, but indicating to these latter the strength of the Berlin-Rome axis.

No Surprises Expected

There appears no reason to doubt this interpretation of the Mussolini visit. Politically there will only be demonstrations of friendship, informed circles here today agree. Some surprise is always possible in totalitarian states but unless it be some new action against Bolshevism any unexpected move is considered unlikely. The uncertainty in the European field today is such that these two states will be chary about undertaking any new big step.

Regarding possible central European developments matters are still very much at a standstill, it being considered that any new ar-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Off-Year G. O. P. Parley Backed 95 P. C. by Survey; Would Avoid Candidacies

Movement Begun by Hoover Looks to Resurgence of Grass Roots

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 24—A 95 per cent vote in favor of a special Republican national convention next year, a political innovation recently proposed by former President Herbert Hoover, has developed in a country-wide survey of Republican sentiment, it is reported here at the office making the inquiry.

The poll ran almost 96 per cent unqualifiedly for a special convention and only 1 per cent unqualifiedly against a convention, it is stated. The remainder of a little more than 3 per cent attached minor conditions.

Results of the questionnaire were given to the meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee in Washington yesterday.

The survey was made by Jacob D. Allen, one of the principal organization experts in last year's Republican campaign. Mr. Allen was stationed at Republican national headquarters here in charge of the organization of Republican volunteers, an undertaking extending from the middle west to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Allen's idea is to promote a national "grass roots" conference, similar to that held by the Republicans in 1935, a year prior to the last presidential campaign, at Springfield, Ill., home of Abraham Lincoln. He made the organizational arrangements for the Springfield gathering and was its secretary.

In working for another "grass roots" emergency conference of the Republican party, Mr. Allen is represented here as holding the same objective as former President Hoover.

Mr. Allen happened to be in California when Mr. Hoover was preparing the article for the September Atlantic Monthly in which Mr. Hoover advised departure from cus-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Hoover No Candidate, Secretary Declares

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 24

Lawrence Richey, secretary to former President Hoover, said yesterday Mr. Hoover was "not a candidate" for the Republican presidential nomination in 1940.

Asked about published reports that the former President had refused to issue a statement removing himself definitely as a contender for the nomination, Mr. Richey said:

"Mr. Hoover is not a candidate and has said so a dozen times. He is not interested in any particular candidate. He is interested only in building up the party."

Outdoor Pickups For Television Start in October

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Broadcasting of football games and other sports, parades and various activities by television will begin here next month with a view primarily to training a group of experts in handling this form of radio transmission, Lenox R. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company, said today.

Pickup of outdoor scenes will be done by a mobile camera unit linked by micro waves with the National Broadcasting Company's television transmitter in the Empire State Building. This mobile unit, Mr. Lohr said, should be ready by Oct. 15.

"We shall have need of all the practical experience we can accumulate between now and the day television begins a daily public service," he added. "We are steadily improving the quality of the images, and sometimes we feel that our progress is rapid. But we realize it will be a long time before we can deliver pictures of outdoor events that will meet home entertainment requirements."

The mobile television unit will consist of two motor vans. In one, apparatus for picture and sound pick-ups will be installed. In the trailer, a transmitter will relay the outdoor scenes to the Empire State transmitter.

West Is to Push Development Of Phosphate Beds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Looking toward the development of phosphate deposits in the West, which may become one of the largest industries here, Utah natural scientists and engineers are joining United States investigators and officials of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana in an intensive survey of the known and suspected deposits in these four states. The survey will cover a period of three weeks and will conclude with a conference in Pocatello, Idaho, on Oct. 8 and 9.

Dr. Elmer G. Peterson, president of the Utah State Agricultural College, who represents Utah in the survey tour, is convinced that the opportunities for phosphate development are golden, and highly significant to these states. His prediction is based upon the findings of the Idaho Phosphate Commission and other engineering data which declare that 87 per cent of the known American deposits are to be found in the intermountain country.

Because farm lands of the East and Middle West are being depleted of essential elements, he holds, early development of the western phosphate deposits becomes imperative. Fifty per cent of the known deposits in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana are located on government owned lands and are subject to development only at the direction of the government.

Under Federal Study

The current survey and study is under the direction of Dr. Harry Curtis, who had charge of phosphate development in the Tennessee Valley for the Federal Government. The survey will undertake to determine the water, power and transportation facilities of the phosphate area in the hope of evolving a sensible and practical development. Dr. Curtis will be assisted by representatives of the agricultural and mining units of the Federal Government, as well as the representatives of the participating states.

On the results of the survey will hinge the establishment of an experimental station on lands owned by the Federal Government. This project would be charged with the task of determining processes and costs of applying these vast deposits to the depleted farm lands of other sections of the United States.

Idaho Has Advantage

The western phosphate field centers in southeastern Idaho, near Soda Springs, continues across the Wyoming line into Utah, where outcroppings occur at several points in the Uinta Mountains and in the Park City district. The most important of the Utah deposits are to be found in the Crawford Mountains.

The Idaho beds appear to be the most advantageously located since they are close to the coal, gas and oil fields of Wyoming and not too far from adequate transportation facilities. Idaho, likewise, has exceeded her sister states in past production. The Montana deposits are smaller than those of Idaho but larger than those of either Utah or Wyoming.

Group Proposed at Geneva For World Study of Nutrition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The strange paradox that there is a glut of certain agricultural products, while a large proportion of the world's population is underfed, is the underlying consideration which has governed inquiries by the League into the nutrition problem during the past 12 years.

The question is being exhaustively considered in the Second Assembly committee, which is expected to urge formation of a permanent body to deal with the nutrition issue on an economic as well as a psychological basis.

The exploratory period began as long ago as 1925 and the second stage in 1935, when the Sixteenth Assembly discussed the problem, with the result that a Technical Commission was set up in the following November. This commission, after defining the physiological basis of nutrition, went on to indicate a number of questions that still remained to be cleared up. Among these were food requirements in infancy, minimum fat requirements, and the influence of climate on food requirements. There seems to be considerable diversity of expert opinion on all these questions.

The physiological basis of nutrition has been the subject of a study by a committee of eminent experts, which has recommended the establishment of national committees in every country to co-ordinate research and education in connection with nutrition. A meeting of representatives of these national committees was held in Geneva early this year.

Meanwhile, the Technical Commission is due to hold another session next month, when it is intended to examine the results of inquiries set on foot through learned institutions on a number of branches of the main topic, including in particular the vitamin, mineral and fat requirements of the individual.

The Technical Commission is also to review the whole question of milk supplies. The production, control and distribution of milk in various European countries was investigated by a group of hygienists and veterinary surgeons in 1936, and the report of this body is to be closely studied.

Another question due to come before the Technical Commission is the report of the Bandoeng Conference last month on nutrition in rural districts in the Far East. Undernourishment is particularly rife in this part of the world.

The question of nutrition has also been under review by a League Mixed Committee, which in addition to a widely discussed interim report published last year has recently presented its final report. This document deals mainly with the economic and agricultural aspects of nutrition. A sketch also is given of the influence of the improvement in nutrition on public health in the past.

The committee has devoted a considerable part of its report to tracing the recent tendencies in food consumption habits and in agricultural production. It has traced the causes responsible for the changes observed and has studied the effect of improvement in agricultural methods on food supply and of changes in the demand for foodstuffs on agriculture. The general conclusions reached are that food habits in western communities have been tending to change in the right direction and that agriculture should benefit from the increased demand resulting from an extension of the movement toward better nutrition.

The committee has further studied the influence of price on consumption and the effect of improved production methods, commercial policy and distribution costs on price. In another chapter, the committee deals with the influence of income and of education on nutritional standards. . . . The committe shows further that, in spite of the gradual improvement which has taken place in recent decades, malnutrition remains today a serious threat to social well-being.

A section entitled "Methods of Improving Nutrition" . . . brings together the various suggestions the committee has to make on the subject.

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President Finds Popularity Has Cash Backfire

Crowds Cheer for Him as of Old but Politicians Say U. S. Must Pay

Governors Ask Aid

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, en route to the Pacific coast, Sept. 24—Traveling successively in wheat, corn, hog, sugar-beet, and cattle country, President Roosevelt has already discovered that his administration in Washington still has the sovereign something that local officials want: federal funds.

The Public Works Administration is being liquidated; WPA is materially restricted; many other special alphabetical agencies are no longer distributing largesse; the huge dams and other structures in the West are nearing completion and are no longer having vast sums spent in their construction.

Therefore the gentle rain of federal funds that has irrigated this region for nearly five years is turning into a faint drizzle, and local leaders are beginning to notice the effects. They are appealing to the President, as of old, and thus offering him an opportunity to buy back their political support. This is his great chance to recapture authority over Congress, for his hold on the crowds who come down to see his train glide through town seems about as firm as ever. He has the opening for a horse trade.

Cochran Speaks Right Out

No sooner was the President up and breakfasted yesterday than Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois clambered on board. "Very grave situation in this state," Governor Horner told reporters and presumably the President. "We have 35,000 people who have been put off the WPA rolls. We must do something to get them jobs or special relief. We're always looking for more money from the government."

Gov. Roy L. Cochran of Nebraska, who boarded the train at Chicago and who rode until late that night at Omaha, had an even more pathetic story to tell. His purpose in seeing the President, he said, was to outline Nebraska's dire need for a substantial increase in federal funds. With a sudden switch, Governor Cochran proudly said that he had raised no new taxes during his term, nor had tax bills been pa-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

War Bombings Stir World

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bombing of defenseless cities and unarmed populations by Japanese airmen on a scale that beggars the imagination has awakened all nations to the need for definite action to suppress this inhuman extension of the art of warfare.

The way in which peaceful communities have been reduced to ruins by warmakers who, armed with bombing planes, lose all sense of humanity and become fiends of destruction, has brought a sense of the need for collective action.

The story of this most brutal of all forms of warfare goes back to 1935 when on Oct. 3 Italian planes flew over Ethiopian territory and bombed Adowa, where Italian armies had been defeated in 1896, the bombings killing or wounding hundreds of residents.

In March of the following year 27 Italian planes circled for an hour over Jijiga dropping incendiary bombs, while a week later Harar, a city of 40,000 was subjected to 2½ hours attack by 30 planes. Previously the town of Dagaur Bur had been completely obliterated by aerial bombs.

While the nations took this bombing of the big civilian populations of Ethiopia calmly, the outbreak of similar methods in Western Europe with Spanish cities as the victims awakened more definite signs of indignation.

Nevertheless, the bombings of the purely civilian portions of Madrid by Insurgents, going on month after month, began to receive less and less attention. Only when the completely defenseless Basque city of Guernica was bombed and machine-gunned from planes swooping down to 100 feet from the ground for three hours, virtually wiping out the city, did a sense of horror begin to pervade the world as a whole.

It has remained for the callous brutality of the continuous bombings of defenseless Chinese mostly huddled in the poorer quarters of Shanghai, followed by similar attacks on Nanking and yesterday's record of attacks on a score of cities in Eastern China with 2000 killed or wounded in Canton, China's great city of the south, to awaken the nation to a sense of the menace to humanity and to a desire to restore moral influences to a position of more effective control.

Insurance Rates In Mediterranean Drop at London

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Insurance underwriters today reduced the marine rates which they boosted sharply on the outbreak of the Spanish civil war.

The inauguration of the anti-piracy control, insurance men said, induced them to cut their rates on certain types of vessels voyaging straight through the Mediterranean, using shipping lanes guarded by the international fleet set up under the Nyon accord.

Lloyds Checks Report Endeavour Not Found

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Lloyds began a thorough investigation today of the apparently groundless radio report broadcast yesterday that the yacht Endeavour I, missing in an Atlantic storm, had been located southwest of the Azores.

Lloyds accepted the radio report and rang their 138-year-old Lutine Bell twice, in keeping with the famous underwriting concern's custom of anouncing good news at sea.

Today, officials of Lloyds refused to ring the Lutine Bell again until every source has been checked.

Jobless Census In U. S. Aided By Labor and Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—John D. Biggers, administrator of the unemployment census who plans to send questionnaires into 31,000,000 homes by mail carriers, today called a conference at the White House for next Monday to go over tentative plans with leaders of industry, labor and agriculture for the first "post card unemployment census" ever held in the United States.

Acting with approval of President Roosevelt, Mr. Biggers issued the list of those invited to the conference, and disclosed that William Green, head of the A. F. of L., and John L. Lewis, head of the rival C. I. O., had been invited to sit down in the same room together along with heads of big business groups and leaders of farm and co-operative organizations.

At the same time, the new administrator, who is refusing to take compensation for his job, shed further light on the plans to be pursued. In the first place, he disclosed, sample house-to-house tests will be made of the mail census immediately after it is completed, in undisclosed separate communities as a counter-check of its accuracy. Thus for example, if the number of those alleging they are unemployed from a Boston community is higher on the mail cards than it is when checked over by census enumerators, a quotient of inaccuracy will be established which may be applied elsewhere.

Tentative Draft Explained

Mr. Biggers refused to be discouraged by forecasts of failure which followed announcement of the plan to get the big count of jobless by mail instead of by formal registration. Major difficulty is in formulating the 14 or so questions which are going to be written on the blanks, somewhat bigger than post cards, which will be distributed on the same day over the United States in one of the most extraordinary mass enumerations ever attempted.

Mr. Biggers said that his committee worked on plans until 2:30 a. m. and he appeared happy but wearied as he explained that the tentative draft will be the basis for the agenda submitted to the conference next Monday, to which have been invited the following by telegraph:

Agriculture: Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; M. W. Thatcher, president of the Farmers National Co-operative Grain Corporation; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange.

Industry: W. Averill Harriman, chairman of the Business Advisory Council; George H. Davis, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Bread Price at 7-Year Peak Attacked by U. S. Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Taking official cognizance of present high bread prices, Donald E. Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has issued a formal statement showing that flour prices have not risen equivalent to the price of bread and that increased labor costs do not account for the difference. The implication of the statement is that the consumer is being mulcted, and in informal comment to reporters Mr. Montgomery went further, to offer sympathy if not support to consumers' strikes.

Increases in bread prices have added $50,000,000 a year to the public's food bill, economists estimate, based on annual consumption of 10,000,000,000 loaves.

In addition to bread prices, the report of a proposed half cent a pound increase in the price of sugar arouses Mr. Montgomery, who understands this may be asked as a result of the recent sugar tax bill. Such an increase would be "absolutely unjustified," he declared, because the refiners anticipated the tax and bought an unusually large supply at a discount last month.

Flour Prices Less

As for the high price of bread, Mr. Montgomery views this as unjustified by statistics. In mid-August, flour prices averaged 20 cents a barrel less than a year ago, but despite this the average retail price of bread in 51 cities was half a cent higher on Aug. 17 than on the same date in 1936, and it was at the highest level in seven years.

Not only flour prices but other ingredient costs of bread were lower. It is true that labor costs were higher, but, according to census figures, the wages in the baking industry amount to only 20 per cent of total value of products, which works out at far less than the increase in bread per loaf. A pound loaf of white bread had an average price in the 51 cities of 8.9 cents in mid-August, with wide and inexplicable fluctuations among cities, apparently due to varying degrees of competition.

The Question

"It's not up to any government official to advise whether consumers should resort to strikes," Mr. Montgomery commented, "but if you are asking me whether consumers could do any good for themselves by striking, I think they not only could help themselves immediately, but if they succeed in putting an end to this alarming steady increase in prices, they probably will be performing a real public service."

It seemed to be a question, he said, of "whether we are to spend our prosperity in a year, as we did before, or whether we are going to try to balance our economic system."

Noting recent buyers' strikes against high rents in Detroit and against milk prices in Queens, New York, Mr. Montgomery said he thought it a mistake for consumers to delay protests against retail price increases "until after such trends reach the exploding point."

"The consumers are the only large group that lack elaborate organization as a pressure group, and their continuing failure to organize on a large scale represents nothing short of a dangerous lack of balance in our economic system."

Mr. Montgomery has the somewhat anomalous position of looking after consumers' interests while his superior, Henry A Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is busy increasing the prices which farmers get for their products and restricting output.

The coming winter should bring fairly cheap fruit and vegetables, Mr. Montgomery added. Most prices, however, which recently declined a little, are going to be higher before they are lower. Outside of food, the cost of living is generally increasing. In particular, furniture, clothing and rents are ascending.

Eskimos Move Nearer Pole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKLAVIK, N. W. T.—More Eskimos will live this year closer to the North Pole, as a result of decreasing game and farther north occupation of Canada's Arctic by government officials. The administration of the North West Territories has the past few years been experimenting with the northward movement of Eskimos in the eastern Arctic, and this year will continue the northward trek.

The past few years families of Eskimos from southern Baffin Island, where game is becoming scarcer, have been taken aboard the annual supply ship with all their belongings and transported to police and trading posts on Devon and Ellesmere Islands. There, these families have acclimatized themselves and found better hunting both for food and the fur trade.

Only the younger natives are picked for the northward trek, and the proposition is carefully explained to them, so that they are free to take advantage of it, or reject it. Work is given them at the police and fur posts farther north, which is an inducement, as the more southern posts have too large a community to give everyone work. At the northern posts there are many chores to be done; for the men guiding winter patrols and food hunting, for the women sewing and cooking. All northern posts have Eskimo helpers.

Formerly Eskimos used to be brought over from Greenland to work at the more northern posts in the eastern Arctic. But now that Canada's Eskimos are becoming more numerous in the Hudson Straits area, it is no longer necessary to hire Greenland Eskimos, and there are few of them left now in Canada's eastern Arctic.

In addition to the placing of the Eskimos in new regions where game is more abundant and work more regular, there is the angle of occupation of the country now that aerial routes, mineral developments, and other reasons make possible the claims of other countries to part of Canada's Arctic which now reaches to the North Pole. To forestall any such future claims, the Dominion is occupying the Arctic islands to within nearly 700 miles of the North Pole.

Japan's Troops Tighten Hold In North China

Breach in High Walls of Capital of Hopei Opens Way to Full Control

Ultimatum Issued

Chinese Warned to Yield or Run the Risk of Being Wiped Out

PEIPING, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Japanese army completely surrounded the strategic Chinese base of Paotingfu, 90 miles south of here, today and issued an ultimatum to the Chinese army to surrender or be annihilated.

The Japanese high command reported the 30-foot high walls of the ancient city of 100,000 persons had been breached in a dawn attack. The second Chinese division, commanded by Cheng Tung-kuo, manning the wall, was said to be fighting desperately, but the continuous Japanese artillery bombardment was too much for it.

In mid-afternoon Japanese military authorities here announced that the Chinese defenders had been driven from the north, south and west gates in hand-to-hand fighting.

The Japanese were said to have taken over the three gates, commanding entry to the city at 10 a. m., just 15 minutes after they began pushing in through the first breach in the walls.

(A communiqué issued by the Japanese army in Tokyo announced that Paotingfu had been captured.)

Other Chinese troops were reported fleeing to the southwest along the railway from Peiping to Hankow.

The Japanese surrounded the walled city during the darkness last night, the army headquarters declared, and at dawn attacked in concert from all sides. They slowly fought their way across the moats and finally occupied a corner of the main wall.

The Japanese were bringing up tanks and heavy artillery to support the infantry attack. The American Presbyterian Mission is just outside the north wall where the battle raged.

The fall of Paotingfu, the capital of Hopei province, was considered by observers as likely to mean that Chinese resistance in North China was broken and be the probable signal for a Japanese-controlled administration for the whole region.

Japanese Planes Raid New Sections of China; Most Victims Civilians

SHANGHAI, Sept. 24 (AP)—Japan's air forces yesterday carried their campaign of destruction and terrorism to a score or more cities throughout nearly all of eastern China. Today nine Japanese planes bombed Hankow, the great port of the middle Yangtse River valley, killing approximately 100 persons and wounding twice as many.

The raiders, apparently trying to destroy the big army arsenal in Hanyang, dropped three large bombs on crowded city streets, two in the river near the British gunboat Aphis and others in the surrounding country. About 100 buildings were damaged.

Hankow is 600 miles up the Yangtse from Shanghai. Hanyang is separated from the main city by the Han River. These two cities, with Wuchang, across the Yangtse, make up the Wuhan cities, greatest commercial and industrial community in central China.

Canton, great metropolis of the south, suffered the most terrible punishment in yesterday's raids, with 2000 dead or wounded in two days of heavy bombing.

Nanking, the capital, escaped yesterday after two great raids of Wednesday, but numerous towns within a 200-mile radius were attacked by Japanese bombers.

Thousands Roam Streets

American and other foreign observers told of harrowing scenes in Canton, where uncounted bodies littered the streets after a series of bombings which apparently surpassed in destructive effect anything either Nanking or Shanghai has felt.

Eye-witnesses said they were appalled by the extent of the slaughter. They told of seeing distressed women and children searching the ruins for lost relatives, and of thousands roaming the streets bewildered or deranged by anguish and terror.

Nearly all victims were civilians, most of them refugees huddled in pitiful camps. Foreign observers said the bombers had not damaged a single Government building or military establishment in Canton.

In Shanghai a Japanese Navy spokesman declared the bombings of Chinese cities would continue "in order to bring the war to an early conclusion and make it impossible for China to continue its anti-Japanese policies."

Japanese air squadrons invaded southern Shantung Province, hitherto immune from their attacks, and bombed Yenchow and Tsining, important railway cities, with damaging effect. A lone raider dropped bombs on Tsinanfu, the provincial capital, wounding nine Chinese. Other raids were made on Haichowfu in northern Kiangsu Province, junction of the north-south Tientsin-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Japan Conciliatory; Reich rejects bid to League For East inquiry: Page 16.

Warm Welcome Awaiting Tourists in Finland

By M. Le Tour
Monitor Travelitalks

Whenever I desire a change from the more sophisticated Latin countries I usually slip away for a visit to Finland, the new and little known Baltic Republic, where I may be certain of finding a warm welcome and of having interesting and novel experiences.

The easiest route from England is from Hull to Helsinki, a pleasant voyage in the vessels of the Finnish Steamship Company, known here as the Finska Angfartys Aktiebolaget, which has a regular weekly service. The boat stays at Copenhagen sufficiently long to enable one to see a good deal of the charms of that "city of spires" and then continues up the Baltic, skirting Kullen point and Malmö in the south of Sweden. The entrance to Helsinki Harbor is impressive. The brilliant sunlight shines on a façade of pleasant buildings, many extremely modern in design. The town is dominated by the church of St. Nicholas, and to the right rises the gilded cupola of the Russian church.

I always have been impressed by the cleanliness of the town. In the harbor square where the market is held daily, the Finnish housewives come to buy their fish, and picturesque figures in fur caps and fur-collared coats ply their wares. The low-wheeled carriages in the corner are droshkies and the driver will take you round the town for five marks.

A very short stay in Helsinki convinces one that it is a city of many attractions. The modern architecture is indicative of the enterprising spirit of this charming people. The railway station, though a pre-war building, is a model for future construction. The House of the Diet, a magnificent pile of pink granite, is worthy of a country that has made such remarkable progress in so short a time. The skillfully arranged museums and galleries that one finds in Scandinavian countries abound in Finland: the National Museum, showing the whole history of Finland, and the Athenaeum, which contains the best of Finnish art, are well worth a visit.

Not the least attractive for visitors who have suffered from the fluctuations of the continental bourse is the inexpensiveness of Finland. It can almost be said that American comfort in hotels is to be had at ridiculously low cost. Full pension at a first-class hotel costs about £4 while excellent accommodation may be found in smaller hotels and hostels for £2 10s. per week. This progress is not confined to the capital. Such delightful towns as Viipuri, Turku and even small villages in the north can offer very good accommodation to the traveler.

Shops are well-equipped. The Finns seem to have natural good taste, not only in town-planning, architecture and dress, but in all the thousand and one little articles for daily use. Book-shops are specially interesting. Helsinki boasts the largest book-store in Europe.

The growth of the People's High Schools and the Folk High Schools has resulted in a prevalence of culture perhaps unknown in any other country in Europe.

The would-be visitor need not be discouraged by the language barrier. True, Finnish has no connection with the Aryan group of languages, so that one's knowledge of any other European language, except perhaps Estonian, avails nothing; and though the spelling is phonetic, there are 15 cases for nouns and adjectives! However, German and English are widely spoken, especially the former, and Swedish is understood and spoken in the South.

British relations with Finland are of the friendliest. Chief among the exports, of which Britain absorbs a very large percentage, is timber, the greatest source of national wealth. Very important, too, is butter. Finland sends 8 per cent of her butter export to England. Recent improvements in dairy-farming and agriculture have done much to increase the fertility of the cultivated land that has been reclaimed by hard labor from swamp and forest land.

Much of the forest lands still remain and these, with the numerous lakes, constitute the beauty of Finland. The canoeing enthusiast can spend a delightful holiday and can cover hundreds of miles on these beautiful lakes. And he need not fear mosquitoes unless he chooses to go to the bogs of Lapland in the height of summer. For the lover of the seaside, Hanko, with its glorious white sands and background of woods, is an ideal resort, while the lover of the old and romantic has the enchanted land of Carelia, steeped in folklore and legend.

In a country of so many attractions it is difficult to select. The beautiful town of Viipuri in the East, which more than any other town in Finland retains traces of Russian influence, has the most attractive public library.

Farther East is Lake Laatokka (Ladoga) which forms the boundary between Finland and Russia. On the Valamo Islands stands a famous monastery founded by the Greek monks in the tenth century.

Although Finland is largely dependent on foreign countries for the supply of her raw materials, the country is well developed industrially. Factories are well organized and working conditions are good. The glass factory at Riihimaki, the largest in Finland where exquisite work is done, is typical and well worth a visit.

A special word must be said on Finnish food, which is varied and interesting. Breakfast consists of coffee and sweet bread, but the real morning meal is taken between 12 and 1. It consists of porridge or soup followed by the famous "voileipäpöytä" (Swedish Smörgåsbord) or hors d'oeuvre which are laid out on a large center table, and frequently contain as many as 50 different kinds of food, meat, fish, vegetables, etc. The dark rye bread and the white sweetish bread are very palatable. A main course of fish or meat follows. Dinner served between 5 and 7 p. m. is a similar meal.

A distinctive feature of Finland is the "sauna" or steam bath. This is an ancient and national institution and every country home has its own bath-house. The steam is obtained by pouring water on very hot stones. It is a pleasant experience to visit the public baths in Helsinki. After a thorough steaming in a room where the bathers sit or lie on shelves, one may have massage, a cold spray, or a swim.

Finland is a land of surprises and all of them are pleasant. You can make your holiday as restful or as active as you wish, and if your taste is for adventure, you can make the unforgettable journey along the only highroad that exists to the Arctic, the land of the Midnight Sun.

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Some Scenes That Greet the Tourist in Finland

Upper—South Harbor and Market Place, Helsingfors, With Inset of Finnish Women at Work in the Fields. Center—Orimattila, Finland. Lower Pictures Show Roadway Cut Through a Finland Forest and the Busiest Business Street in Helsingfors

Compulsory Medicine Opposed By Medical Liberty League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 — Opposing what it regards as autocratic actions of health authorities pronouncing certain conditions "epidemic," and calling upon all friends of freedom to work for repeal of so-called marriage laws, compulsory vaccination and inoculation rulings, and to check trends toward "state medicine," the American Medical Liberty League concluded its 19th annual meeting here last week.

The latest report on the compulsory vaccination situation, made to the meeting, showed that six states have achieved what the members of this organization call gold-star status—they have prohibited compulsory vaccination. Twenty-five other states have no requirement for compulsory vaccination, bringing up to 31 the number that give the individual the right to decide in this matter. But seven states, the report showed, allow local authorities to determine whether or not vaccination shall be compulsory, and 10 require vaccination by state law.

Campaign Planned

West Virginia dropped into this last category on June 1 this year, reported Mrs. Ida Hill, secretary of the League, after having been in the "no compulsion" class. Believing that what this state now needs to win back its old freedom is a rousing campaign against vaccination, Mrs. Hill and the newly elected president of the League, Mrs. Jessica Henderson of Boston, are planning to start immediately on a trip to that state to carry on such a campaign. Mrs. Henderson, although new in this national organization office, is an experienced worker for medical liberty, having been for many years secretary of the Committee for Medical Freedom in Massachusetts. She succeeds Dr. André Gour of Chicago in office.

Other officers were re-elected. They include, besides Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Hill, John Maxwell, vice-president, and A. A. Berholter, treasurer, both of Chicago.

The convention heard William Lemke (R), Representative in Congress from North Dakota, in a strong appeal against compulsory vaccination and other forms of compulsory medication. It paid tribute to him for his work in blocking state requirements for vaccination in North Dakota, which is listed as a "gold star state."

In contrast to the many seasoned warriors for medical freedom who appeared on the three day program, the meeting heard also 15-year-old Ann Erickson of Chicago, who, in a speech of her own composition, told the audience that "if you mothers and fathers would teach your children they don't have to be vaccinated, they would all be well."

Held an Invasion

Tests by court psychiatrists, when not required by law, were declared an invasion of individual rights by a Chicago attorney, Landon L. Chapman. He deplored the practice of some Chicago judges who, he said, send defendants to a court psychiatrist, detaining them longer than necessary and subjecting them to possible mistaken diagnosis.

"If rights in religious, political, and social fields are to be violated," said Mr. Chapman, "then you can expect them to be violated in the medical field." By appealing cases to higher courts, Mr. Chapman said, such rights are frequently protected. But he advocated more foundational work. A campaign of propaganda for medical liberty should be continually carried on, he declared.

"We should be alert at every election and endeavor to procure promises from the candidates we support," Mr. Chapman continued. He urged also that the medical liberty group seek the co-operation of organized minorities working for other forms of liberty by coming to their aid when needed.

Anti-vivisectionists urged support of their cause at the conference. Mrs. Josephine Williams, of the National Anti-Vivisection Society, pointed out that the efforts of the humanitarians working to end vivisection was contributing to the cause of medical freedom.

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A Bus, $1, 5 Days, 3000 Miles—'Where Is Auntie's Home?'

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP)—A little girl, Margaret Dorothy Frederick, who managed to spend only one dollar during five days on a transcontinental motorbus, forgot a street address yesterday and became an international problem.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frederick of San Diego, Calif., put her aboard a bus last Saturday to visit an aunt living in Oshawa, Ontario.

Canadian immigration authorities turned her back at the border Sept. 22, when she couldn't recall her aunt's address. Margaret Dorothy was lodged at a Volunteers of America Home.

Still clutching two of the three dollars her parents gave her for the trip (she explained that other bus passengers bought her food), she quickly showed the common-sense which made her trip possible.

"How much is this going to cost?" she asked the home manager.

"It's free," she was told.

"My, you must be rich," was her reply.

The Travelers' Aid Society telegraphed her parents to straighten out the Canadian border difficulty.

Project Under Way To Aid Travel For Mexicans in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex., Sept. 24—Under the leadership of Jose Muguerza, Monterrey businessman, whose interests include hotels and factories, a new organization has been formed, called "Inturmex" which will make it possible for Mexicans in the lower earning groups to get acquainted with their own country.

Groups of a certain number of persons will, through the new organization, be extended "travel credit" or loans, at a low rate of interest, and rebates will be secured for them at hotels and restaurants throughout the country.

"Mexico has developed every possible line of tourist promotion except promotion of travel for Mexicans themselves," said Senor Muguerza, in a recent interview. "Yet, the American tourist trade, lucrative as it is, may at any time fail us. The trade which will remain constant, once it is developed, is travel within Mexico by Mexicans. The desire for such travel is already present. Only funds are lacking. The 'Inturmex' will provide the funds for such travel, at regular rates of interest, favoring groups of travelers over the single traveler or family. We propose to list certain hotels and restaurants which will, through arrangement, honor our travel credit system. In time the 'Inturmex' may operate its own special hotels, restaurants and buses."

Olympic Range Roads Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 24—An organized movement is on in western Washington to add at least 19 new scenic highways to the holiday equipment of the State. Practically all of these will be constructed in the fastnesses of the Olympic range of mountains, west of here.

There are all manner of roads, especially from the Puget Sound country, that lead eastward into the foothills and gorges of the Cascade mountains, where there is the solemnity of great forests, the music of waterfalls, the glint of lofty snowfields.

But the scenic resources of nature lying west of Puget Sound have hardly been tapped by summer tourists. Hunters, fishermen, geographers, unite in saying that in the Olympic mountains of western Washington nature is wilder than in any other part of the United States. In fact, explorers have up to the present time been unable to penetrate to the central silences of these mountains.

It now is proposed to start the conquest of this region. A road is planned to begin somewhere on Hood's Canal, an off-shoot on the west of Puget Sound, and to be driven through the wilderness in a southwesterly direction to the tourist center of Lake Quinalt, which is about 25 miles from the twin cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam.

Wyoming Records Tourist Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 24—Wyoming cash registers rang up an estimated total of $7,000,000 this summer as visitors from the four corners of America and a dozen foreign lands flocked to view the scenic wonders of the Rocky Mountain west.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Planners Demand Laws to End Slums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Behold the American City, rising majestically from the river or the plain; its streets sounding with the bustle of exuberant growth, its tall spires rising into the clouds and from their loftiest peaks the steam blowing in the sparkling wind as a perpetual banner of hope and confidence!

This is the sort of picture that the report on "Our Cities," just published by a subcommittee of the National Resources Committee paints, but behind this inspiring display they discern occasionally something different and more sinister.

Most American cities, they declare in short, "have a façade which often turns out to be a false front."

"They are adorned at the center as if for public display. But behind this front are hidden the shambles, the slums, and the scenes of decay, filth and disorder."

Drastic Proposals

It is the recognition of these slums and the disorderly, unplanned, higgledy-piggledy growth of American cities as a whole which prompt some of the sharpest writing as well as the most drastic proposals in this otherwise optimistic and sanguine report.

Why, asks the authors, should public authorities compensate owners of slum buildings when they are torn down, if these dwellings are unfit for human habitation? In fact, they should not be compensated says the report, and proposes after a period of grace for possible rennovation, the following:

"All government agencies should adopt the policy, when they are acquiring land for public works or housing, of not compensating the owners of buildings unfit for human use." The subcommittee, whose chairman is Clarence Dykstra, president of Wisconsin University and former city manager of Cincinnati, and which contains a group of prominent academic, governmental and social leaders, urges that state constitutions and laws should be amended to carry out this policy.

Another striking proposal appears to indorse the single-tax program exemplified in Pittsburgh in urging authorities to consider reduced taxation on building and to increased taxation on land "in order to lower the tax burden on home owners and the occupants of low-rent houses, and to stimulate rehabilitation of blighted areas and slums."

Planless Growth

The planless growth of American cities, the writers declare, is responsible primarily for the slum areas, the misfits of transportation and utilities, the tremendous wastes of time and the appalling wastes of human life which now exist. Slowing down in the rate of American cities' growth, plainly foreseen and now actually under way, offers a brilliant present opportunity to modify this condition, say the authors.

It is with the slum that a large section of the report deals.

"The slum area," it says, "is the forgotten area of most American cities. Inquiry will disclose that much of the land in the area is in the hands of absentee owners who held it for speculative reasons, hoping that as the city grows, the business district will expand and skyscrapers will be erected on these lots. Consequently, land values are inflated, but rents in comparison are low. Buildings are crowded and in disrepair, and sanitary facilities are inadequate or utterly lacking."

Who is responsible? When the last word has been said, says the report, it is not the land-gambler, the gerry-builder, the boom subdivider, the tricky exploiter who is at fault.

"Candid analysis," says the report, "must place the major responsibility on our lack of urban land policies, and on the consequent failure of our public authorities to afford the private owners and developers adequate opportunities for sound and profitable land uses."

More Planning

Planning, and more planning, is the committee's solution for the crying problems of the present, begun by a slashing eradication of existing slums. To achieve the goal it becomes shortly obvious that the committee proposes to give a degree of social control over land in cities such as has rarely if ever before been given in the United States although it is a common practice in European countries. The committee praises in passing the "planned community," a survey of 144 of which has been made in a separate inquiry, which "indicates the unmistakable success of planning."

It is not merely that private individualism must surrender such "rights" as erecting unsightly billboards to spoil beautiful vistas, but that under the comprehensive planning which the committee proposes, backed by Old World example, authority would be extended over almost every field and specification of city development and growth.

The committee does not discuss the cost in lost liberties which the greater degree of social control would entail; but it stresses in cold, statistical terms the cost in human time, comfort and lives which the slums, the transportation inconvenience, the blighted areas cause to the millions of Americans now forced to put up with them in a nation predominantly urban.

Made of Wood

Four-fifths of the dwelling units of urban America are made of wood, it develops, and about one-third are more than 30 years old. "A large proportion are in a condition of aggravated obsolescence and serious disrepair." Congestion has been increasing, rather than decreasing, says the report, and "according to moderate housing standards about one-fifth of all urban dwelling units are overcrowded."

Land speculation and social planlessness are the twin evils, says the report.

"Both physically and socially the cities of the United States bear the imprint," says the report, "of private ownership of land and the absence of a sound long-term land policy . . . The city itself was induced . . . to squander its priceless heritage of land which should have been set aside for schools, parks, open spaces, streets and public buildings. The community generally was unable to foresee its own future needs."

Cities grew more "sordid and uninhabitable" as they grew bigger, say the authors, but at length the "muckrakers" of newspapers, the social surveyors and researchers exposed conditions and now the appalling congestion in American urban slums is realized.

What would it cost to change such conditions?

Enormous Costs

"While the elimination of congestion would involve enormous costs," says the report, "the aggregate cost of permitting this congestion in our cities to continue represents an imposing waste."

Traffic delays, building congestion, overtaxing public facilities, concentration of land values, all-round inconvenience, hours wasted daily by suburbanites shuttling to and from work—these cost money, health and happiness.

To meet the situation, the committee sees only one solution, increasing social control. Left to itself, the "slum is a contagious blight on a large scale." A survey of 1,500,000 residential buildings in 64 cities showed between one-sixth and one-fifth substandard. Slums cost more to service, too, the committee emphasizes. "The community thus subsidizes areas of poor housing, when it might employ such resources constructively for good housing."

Still Rudimentary

Planning and social control as the Old World knows it is still largely rudimentary in the United States, the report indicates. There is still "confusion" between problems of slum eradication and low-rent housing. Some communities have torn down slums, but are even now "enthusiastically" rebuilding the same areas, although they are not in proper relation to the community, and although they may be subject to the same forces of deterioration that doomed their predecessors.

City planning and zoning as practiced during the past 20 qears, the committee states frankly, "has fallen short of expectations and potentialities."

It is handicapped by lack of prestige, authority and power. Attempts at planning "have been blocked at almost every step by the restrictive provisions of state laws." Such a minor matter as billboard regulation required intense judicial contests. Cities find responsibilities and services growing, "but their legal powers are relatively stationary."

And so the report reaches its conclusions, that, "the first task is the demolition of buildings unfit for human occupancy"; and the second, to achieve this; all sorts of additional powers should be given.

Municipalities should "modernize and aggressively enforce to the limit of their powers their building and sanitary codes and zoning ordinances; they should initiate the widest program of demolition possible thereunder" and they should seek more power where present power is inadequate.

Urban Survey

"The United States has been a predominantly urban nation for more than two decades; but this report is the first inquiry on a national, official and comprehensive scale into the problems of the American urban community." With these words, the experts on urban affairs of the National Resources Committee present to the nation an intimate, penetrating, constructive account of the needs of the American city. The committee report is reviewed and discussed in a series of articles of which the following is the fourth.

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Vittorio Sees the World



International

Vittorio Mussolini, Eldest Son of Italian Premier, Looks Into News-Reel Camera

Mussolini's Son Movie Bound

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Flanked by diplomats and guarded by secret service men and members of the police alien squad, Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Italian Premier, took a hasty peek at New York yesterday, prior to leaving for Hollywood and a brief career in the movie studios.

An anti-fascist demonstration on his arrival was frustrated when the son of Il Duce was whisked aboard a cutter while the liner Rex was still in quarantine, and hustled into Manhattan secretly under heavy guard.

The time of his projected departure from Newark Airport was kept secret.

Members of the Communist Party, who had voiced demands that the United States deport him, sailed down the harbor early in a launch equipped with a loud speaker and began booming "Deport Mussolini's son" at the incoming liner.

He was already off and the only response came from other passengers, irate at being awakened early.

The Italian leader's son took a quick automobile tour of Manhattan Island, but at a press conference refused to discuss politics.

"I am going to spend 20 days in Hollywood studying American picture methods," he said in fair English, although he had occasionally to ask for aid from an interpreter.

"Then I am returning directly to Rome with producer Hal Roach to make a picture of the opera 'Rigoletto.'"

He is president of the Ram Productions Company, a private company with no American connections, although Roach is one of its officers.

Asked if he planned to take any American actors or actresses back to Italy to appear in his productions, he said, "No, I do not. Italy is already well supplied with beautiful and talented actresses."

Young Mussolini, who holds the rank of second lieutenant in the Italian Air Corps, also refused to discuss threats of war in Europe or his own experiences as a war flier in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

While Mr. Mussolini was talking to reporters, a lone male picket marched outside the hotel carrying a sign reading "Vittorio Mussolini—how many innocent were murdered in Ethiopia, Spain and Italy by Italian Fascists?"

Inside, young Mussolini posed for news cameramen while guarded by eight members of the criminal alien squad and several bomb experts. Outside, a sergeant and two police radio cars were stationed.

Vittorio is the oldest of the Mussolini sons, Bruno and Romano following. The two daughters are Edda, married to Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ciano, and Anna Maria.

Vittorio was married last February to Orsola Buvoli, two years his senior, tall, blonde daughter of a Milan fur merchant.

12,000 Truckers Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Syracuse, N. Y.: About 12,000 upstate truck drivers were on strike for higher wages today as a climax to six weeks of wage negotiations between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers and "over-the-road" truck companies.

Harold Sawyer, Syracuse union representative, who said he was speaking for Edward Murphy of Cleveland, international vice-president of the union, announced that five of the larger trucking concerns, carrying half of the state's total tonnage, had met the union demands for a 7 per cent wage increase and "will be permitted to continue operations."

Los Angeles: L. G. Griffith, owner of the Beverly Knitting Mill, has a solution for strikes—sell the factory to the strikers.

Mr. Griffith said he expected to receive final paper today by which his 55 striking employees would take over his $20,000 plant on the installment plan. "I'm through with being the owner if this will help the men and women in my plant to go back to work," he explained. "They'll be their own boss. I'll just sell what they produce."

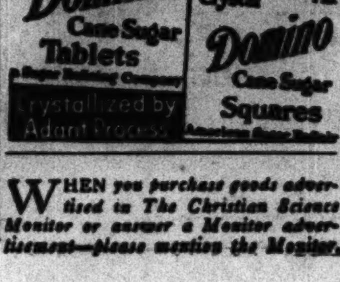
New York: Climaxing five days of negotiations, the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, publisher of the New York Sun, signed a contract today with the Sun Editorial Employes Union. The union is not affiliated with the American Newspaper Guild.

San Francisco: Four thousand A. F. of L. teamsters were ordered to picket San Francisco docks today in an effort to force a showdown in their fight to wrest control of warehousemen from C. I. O. longshoremen.

Teamster officials ordered the mass picketing, although all but one small unit of the powerful Maritime Federation of the Pacific voted to ignore the picket lines, established on a smaller scale yesterday.

Longshoremen predicted the hostile federation picketing would fail because of the friendly action of the maritime unions.

Washington: The labor relations board today certified the C. I. O.'s national maritime union as representative for collective bargaining of the all unlicensed personnel on international mercantile marine company ships. The C. I. O. affiliate polled 2563 votes in a labor board election compared with 170 for the American Federation of Labor's international seamen's union.



WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

League Urged to Continue Refugee Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 23—With the date set by the League Assembly in 1930 for the final extinction of the Nansen Refugee Office only 15 months away, voices are growing more and more insistent in favor of its continuation in some form or other.

Indeed debates in the Sixth Committee of the Assembly here show that practically only Soviet Russia is against revoking the decision to abolish the office. There are fairly wide divergencies of opinion, however, as to the powers which should be given if it is continued.

The Nansen Office was established to deal with the mass migrations which took place during the years after the World War.

Every year sees fresh additions to the vast army of refugees, whose numbers during the past 20 years have exceeded the million mark, revealing that although States may close their doors to ordinary immigrants the migration of peoples is still going on, as it has intermittently throughout the ages, long before the Goths and Vandals burst into the Roman Empire, the Vikings into England, France and Italy, or the Anglo-Saxons into North America and Australia.

Acted in Many Cases

Judge Michael Hansson, president of the Governing Body of the Nansen Office, writing of the amazing extent of the refugee problem has declared that last year alone his office intervened in 1800 cases of expulsions and no less than 121,000 other cases.

Many persons therefore are asking what will happen if the Nansen Office really does close down for good as scheduled on Dec. 31, 1938. The total number of refugees the office still has on its books is more than 600,000. Moreover the ranks of the stateless are continually receiving fresh recruits.

When the Spanish civil war ends, another mass migration is to be expected. Indeed it began some time ago. Already last month France announced that having accepted 45,000 refugees from Spain she must regretfully refuse to take any more. The ban, it was added, would be applied "without any exception whatsoever."

If there is no longer a Nansen Office, who will look after this new addition to the pitiful army of wanderers, it is asked here. Those who are in favor of liquidating the Nansen Office declare that the refugee problem is one for each country to deal with separately. Other persons, however, point to France's inability to cope with the Spanish refugees as evidence that the problem is an international one.

Turkey's Case Cited

It is recalled, too, that during and after the war, Turkey was invaded by some hundred thousand Russian refugees. If they had all had to remain in Turkey, it would have been quite beyond the resources of the Turkish Government to provide for them. Most of this batch of refugees have moved on to other countries and the Turkish Government has now undertaken to naturalize the remainder, some 1450 in all.

Theoretically, the Nansen Office is only supposed to deal with the humanitarian side of the problem. The political and legal protection of the refugees really belongs to the Secretary General of the League. In practice, however, it has been found better for the Secretary General to allow the Nansen Office to shoulder a good deal of the responsibility.

Accordingly, there have been regular consultations between the Secretary General and functionaries of the Nansen Office to facilitate cooperation. Under this arrangement the Nansen Office has often initiated negotiations in cases of unjust expulsion, in the framing of a regular statute for refugees and other conditions.

If the Nansen Office disappears, these duties will have to be undertaken by the Secretary General unless the refugees are to be left to fend for themselves. It is pointed out, however, that this duty may involve the Secretary General in highly contentious and complicated negotiations which are at present carried on unofficially so that no diplomatic incidents are liable to arise. Moreover, the Nansen Office now has representatives in touch both with governments and refugee organizations in all the chief countries concerned and the Secretary General has not.

As to the need for protection, Judge Hansson reports that in spite of a marked improvement in the last few years, there are thousands of refugees who are still forced to wander through Europe unable to stay in any country longer than a few weeks.



TRAMP . . TRAMP . . TRAMP

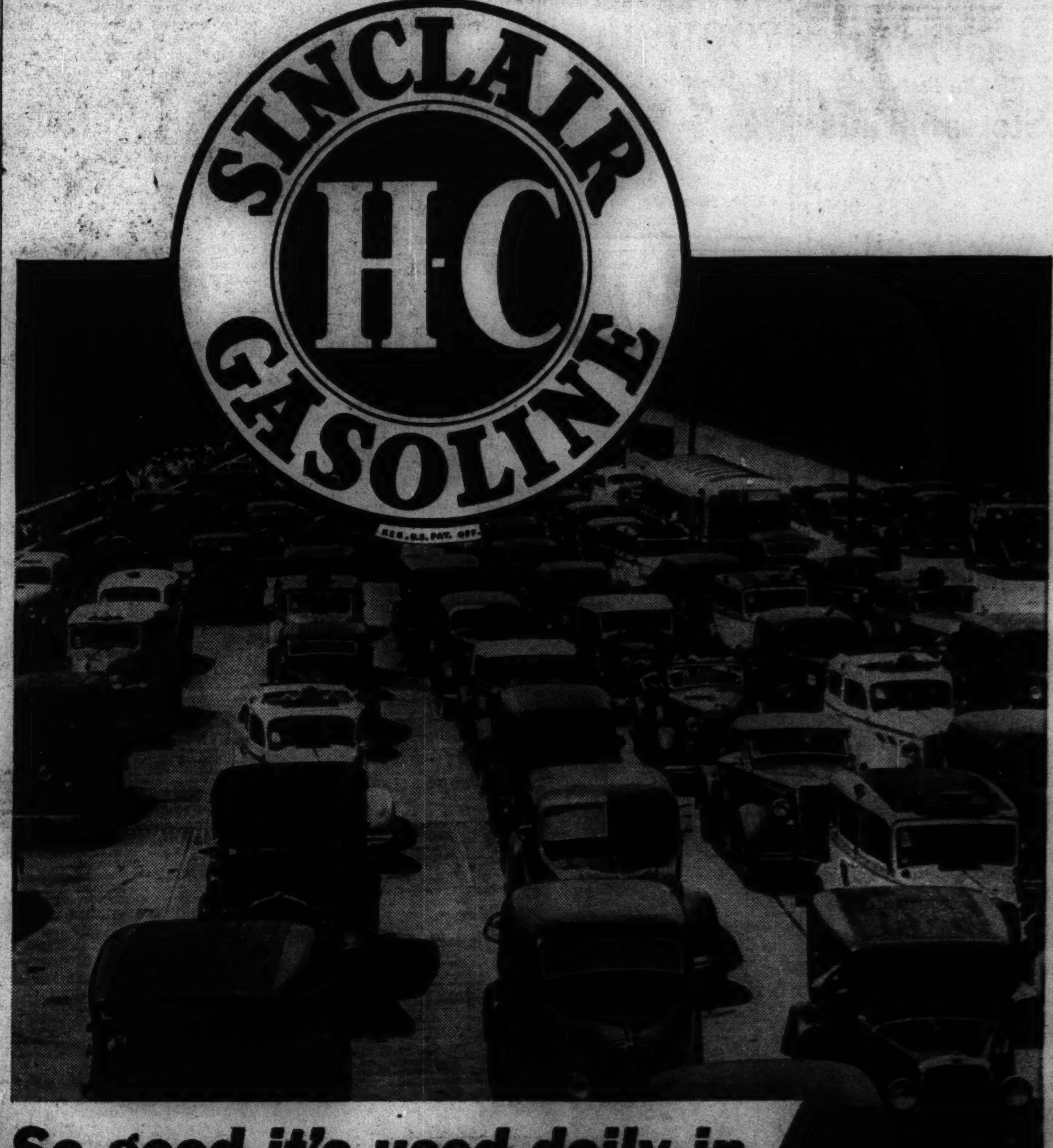
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Farm Leaders Look Askance At Move for Third Party

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Many executives of farm organizations regard with a frosty eye the proposal for a third party with labor and agriculture as a base.

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chief, hinted at such a possibility in a recent address. The Republican Party has sent up several trial balloons to sound out sentiment on a fusion of Republicans and of Democrats who dislike the New Deal.

To all of this, however, executives of several agricultural organizations said today that in national affairs Cincinnatus prefers to furrow his own field.

Heads of the two great farm organizations, the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, declined to make any comment but from state leaders in both organizations came expressions of opposition.

A survey of views of farm executives, made by the Associated Press, brought one exception to a solid line-up of opposition to the Lewis idea.

That came from John L. Bosch, president of the National Farmers' Holiday Association and president of the Minnesota Farmers' Holiday Association. Mr. Bosch lives in Atwater, Minn. He said:

"A political realignment must be formed that will meet and supply the needs of the farmers and laborers, and if the Democratic Party cannot be that vehicle it is up to the leaders to make it so. Otherwise a national farmer-labor party will be formed." Mr. Bosch says there are 30,000 members of the farmer-holiday group. Some of the other views:

Iowa grange master, Charles Starrett: "The grange is non-partisan and is interested in the issues rather than the party. I know of no sentiment existing for a third party."

D. E. Wilson, Nesbit, Miss., president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation: "A coalition of farmers and industrial workers, particularly in the South, is undesirable for a number of reasons and is not even considered seriously in this section. Our objectives are not the same, either political or economically."

Dr. Meade Ferguson, chairman of executive committee, Virginia State Grange: "There always has been a wide divergence between the views of the industrial worker and the farmer and seldom can they be brought together on a common ground."

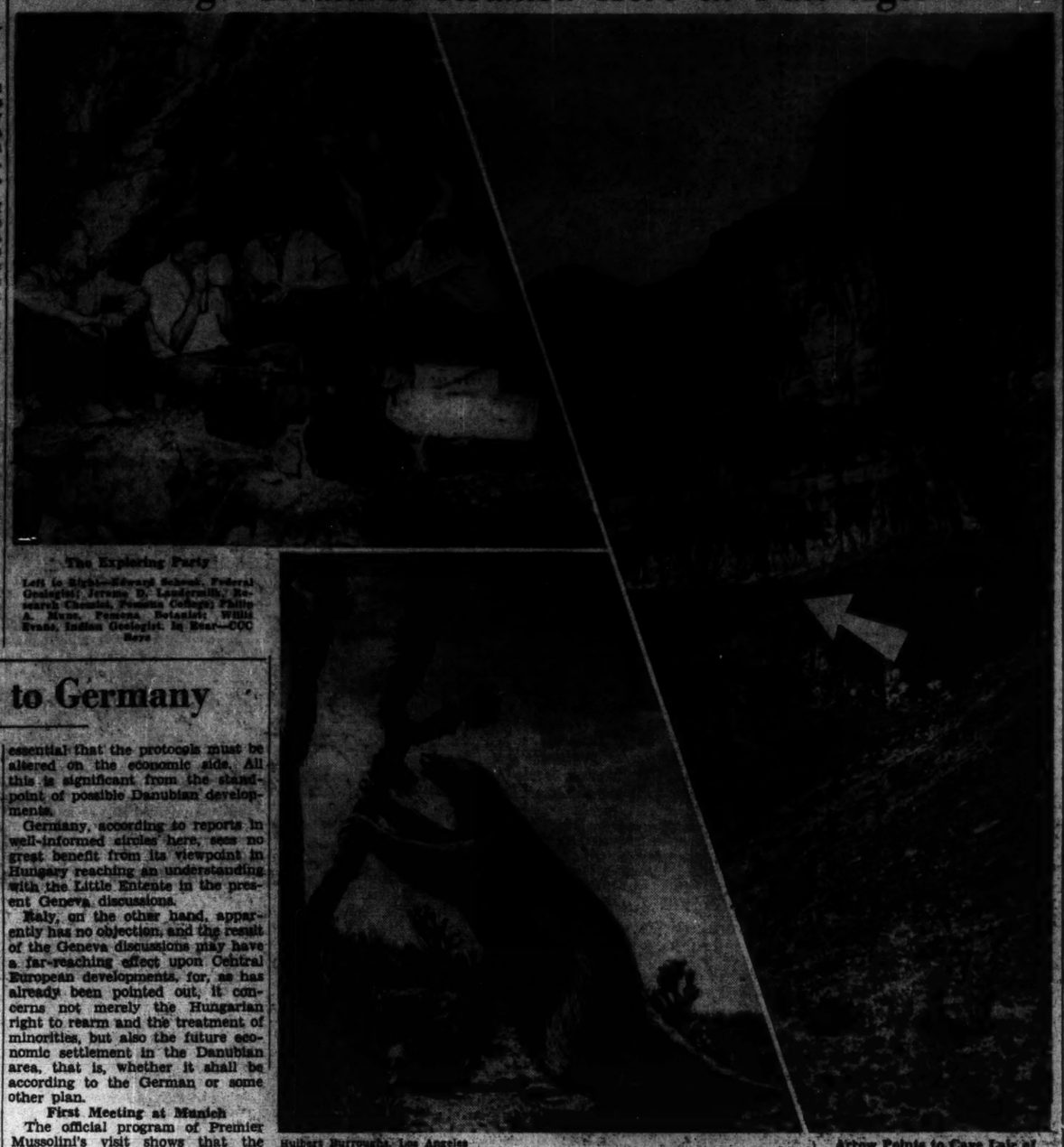
H. G. Keeney, president of the Farmers Union of Nebraska: "Our policy has been to make ours an economic, not a political organization."

T. Roy Brooks, master of the Maryland State Grange: "I oppose the Farmer-Labor Party and it's my opinion there is no more interest in commen between agriculture and labor than there is between industry and labor."

Joe Frank Porter, president Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation: "We are opposed to any type of class party."

R. F. Sams Jr., honorary life president of the Georgia Vegetable Growers' Association: "I wouldn't think the farmers would be much interested. I think Mr. Lewis is the only one thinking about it, trying to get elected President."

Huge Creatures Roamed Here in Past Ages



The Exploring Party
Left to Right—Edward Schenk, Federal Geologist; Jerome D. Laudermilk, Research Chemist, Pomona College; Philip A. Munz, Pomona Botanist; Willis Evans, Indian Geologist. In Rear—CCC Men

Hulbert Burroughs, Los Angeles — As Giant Sloth Might Have Looked — Arrow Points to Cave Lair of Giant Sloth

Duce's Visit to Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

rangements in that area imply granting larger markets for Central European products, especially for those of agriculture. Germany has successfully maintained its economic hold in that area by its various clearing statements, but already there are indications of dissatisfaction with the result of such bartering.

Italy Prodigal on Concessions

As for Italy's economic participation in any new Central European move it is clear from a well-authenticated report in a recent number of the Vienna "Die Börse" that Italy has already over-reached itself in its terms of preferential treatment, first to Austria and Hungary under the so-called Rome protocols and to Yugoslavia under a recent treaty.

Italy hasn't the necessary foreign exchange with which to continue such preferences, especially since devaluation of the lire, and now it is clear that it would like to reduce certain of the concessions granted in the protocols in view of the hardships involved in granting the same terms to Yugoslavia under the terms of the Italo-Yugoslav treaty.

Export Expansion Needed

This does not mean that Italy desires to terminate the whole economic system embodied in the protocols. That should continue as does the political arrangement. But Italy's need to increase exports makes it essential that the protocols must be altered on the economic side. All this is significant from the standpoint of possible Danubian developments.

Germany, according to reports in well-informed circles here, sees no great benefit from its viewpoint in Hungary reaching an understanding with the Little Entente in the present Geneva discussions.

Italy, on the other hand, apparently has no objection, and the result of the Geneva discussions may have a far-reaching effect upon Central European developments, for, as has already been pointed out, it concerns not merely the Hungarian right to rearm and the treatment of minorities, but also the future economic settlement in the Danubian area, that is, whether it shall be according to the German or some other plan.

First Meeting at Munich

The official program of Premier Mussolini's visit shows that the Duce's first meeting with Reichsführer Hitler will be at Munich on Saturday. Discussions will be continued in Berlin on Monday after their return from the military maneuvers. Signor Mussolini leaves next Friday for Rome.

Saturday in Munich there will be a public holiday with pay for all workers (to be paid for by employers) and same on Thursday next here in Berlin.

The whole program indicates a manifestation of general popular feeling rather than long political discussions. Accompanying Signor Mussolini are Count Galeazzo Ciano, foreign minister; Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist Party; Dino Alfieri, Minister of Cultural Politics, and Osvaldo Sebastian, State Secretary.

Constitution Stamp Issued by France: Stresses U. S. Amity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 23—To celebrate the 150th anniversary of the United States Constitution the French Government has just issued a special postage stamp. This initiative, which was taken jointly by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Posts, has been warmly welcomed by the general public in France, and by philatelists in particular.

The new stamp is, in fact, regarded here as almost a diplomatic act emphasizing the solidarity of constitutional democracies. Its official mission is "to commemorate France's participation in the recent celebrations."

The stamp's theme is Franco-American friendship. Two female figures representing the sister republics are shown clasping hands before a plaque on which is engraved: E Pluribus Unum; and in French: Federal Constitution of United States of America, Sept. 17, 1787.

The background suggests an American flag and the French tricolor. The stamp is a vignette printed in blue and is larger than most stamps. Its value is 1 franc 75 centimes, which is the cost of mailing a letter from France to the United States since the recent increase in postal rates.

Col. Roosevelt's New Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. is to have a new residence here. Plans for the erection of a brick and stucco structure of two and one-half stories have been announced. The building is estimated to cost $90,000.

Ancient Lair of Giant Sloth Is Found in Northern Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMONT, Calif.—On the trail of the prehistoric ground sloth which roamed North and South America perhaps as recently as 10,000 years ago, two Pomona College scientists, Jerome D. Laudermilk and Philip A. Munz, returned recently from a four-day expedition into the rugged Northern Arizona country, and the upper reaches of the Colorado River. Their journey took them into the lower end of the Grand Canyon which is one of the comparatively inaccessible portions of the Boulder Dam Recreational Area.

By automobile, by boat and afoot the Pomona party financed in their research by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., trailed their prehistoric quarry into the lower reaches of the Grand Canyon. There, aided by an Indian archeologist, CCC workers and National Park Service authorities of Boulder City, Nevada, they explored the remote recesses of Rampart Cave in which the giant sloth lived probably centuries before the Christian era and before men first began to record history.

In search of other caves they continued up the Grand Canyon by boat and explored cliff shelters and caves in canyon walls seen by few white men until the rising waters of Lake Mead, backing up behind Boulder Dam more than 100 miles, opened up extensive new frontiers.

Discoverer Guides Party

Willis Evans, Indian archaeologist and discoverer of Rampart Cave a year ago, aided the explorers in climbing and scaling the canyon walls which lead to the cave entrance. Accompanied by Mr. Evans, Edward Schenk, resident geologist with the National Park Service, Hulbert Burroughs, photographer, and R. T. Nimmons, writer, Messrs. Laudermilk and Munz explored the caves.

On a cave floor which looks exactly as it must have when the last sloth left it to perish from unknown causes perhaps as recently as a few thousands of years ago, the expedition found sloth dung which has been returned to the Pomona College laboratories for analysis.

Analysis will show what early plants formed the giant sloth's diet. Once identified, the plants will indicate what type of flora existed in this now arid portion of North America perhaps as early as the late Pleistocene age and will, in part, aid in determining geologic and climatic conditions of the time in which the giant sloth lived. Even the mammoth, mastodon and muskox may have been earlier contemporaries of the sloth, in which case some puzzling problems regarding the food of these animals may in part be solved.

The party did not excavate for sloth remains. National Park Service workers assigned to the project by Guy D. Edwards, supervisor of the newly established Boulder Dam Recreational Area, have begun preliminary diggings which have uncovered sloth and other animal bones to a depth of six feet and more. The discoveries lead scientists to believe that Rampart Cave will prove to be one of the most valuable fossil finds in the entire Pacific Southwest.

Rocks Rubbed Smooth

In their explorations of the caves which run back into the cliff several hundred feet in three divergent branches the Pomona College party found rock worn smooth and polished by the continual passings, or perhaps scratchings, of the giant sloth. The cave floor is carpeted with dried sloth dung, which has been perfectly preserved for centuries in the dry desert air, and in the cave recesses where wind and rain cannot penetrate.

Scientists surmise that the sloth, an animal which weighed between 750 pounds and a ton, lived at mid-day in the dark recesses of Rampart Cave. At early morning and in the evening and perhaps sometimes during intervals of days he foraged for food. Field analysis of the dung, together with other analyses made three years ago by Mr. Laudermilk and Mr. Munz of material from the Gypsum Cave of Nevada and published in Carnegie Institution report 453, 1935, have disclosed that the sloth was herbivorous. His diet consisted mainly of the spiny Yucca brevifolia, more commonly known as the Joshua tree.

The ruggedness of the sloth's constitution is shown by the other plants in his diet, including the Yucca mohavensis, a spiny, squat yucca; the Atriplex hymnelytra, or spiny desert holly, and the Petalonyx Thurberi, or rough sandpaper bush.

Reconstructed skeletons of the giant sloth disclose that he was built like no animal known to modern man. The largest sloth, genus Megatherium, weighed a ton or more. He stood seven to 12 feet high and was 20 feet or more in length.

Massive Hindquarters

He had a long and heavy body with enormously powerful hindquarters, massive in size, and comparatively underdeveloped fore limbs which he used in pulling down Joshua trees and other food. The sloth had a short neck and an exceedingly long head with an elongated spout-like lower jaw, long tongue and poorly developed grinding teeth.

Primitive man must have known the sloth as a deadly enemy when cornered. Slow and clumsy, he had enormous strength and was equipped on all four feet with long claws. These he used to defend himself with and to pull down food. His gait was slow and lumbering as he shuffled, slid or crawled over the rugged terrain, so rugged that the Pomona College scientists had to travel on foot because no horse could negotiate the portions of the Grand Canyon cliffs in which the sloth made his home.

Safely returned from their expedition, Mr. Laudermilk, Pomona College research chemist, and Mr. Munz, Pomona College botanist, are working overtime in their Claremont laboratories to analyze and classify the sloth material and flora which they gathered. Results of their laboratory work will be published in a paper within a year.

Thumbs Down on Thumbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Thumbing hitchhikers are banned in 15 states and the District of Columbia, reports the National Safety Council here. These states prohibit roadside soliciting of rides. Twenty-four others release car operators from liability for "guest riders."

Spangler Urges Off-Year Parley For Republicans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23—An off-year Republican party conference on a national scale was urged here today by Harrison E. Spangler, National Committeeman from Iowa. His statement was made in conjunction with a meeting of the National Executive Committee called by John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman.

To draft a declaration of Republican tenets Mr. Spangler proposed a planning committee of 50 and 100, and urged as the first members the following:

Herbert Hoover
Alfred M. Landon
Frank Knox
Arthur H. Vandenberg
Former Governor Lowden
William E. Borah

Spangler Plan Less Formal

The Spangler proposal differed somewhat from that advanced by Mr. Hoover, over which the committee is sharply divided. Mr. Hamilton admitted that he was not certain himself on the matter and would withhold decision till he had conferred with Mr. Landon.

The Spangler proposal would be less formal than Mr. Hoover's which called for a party convention to precede the congressional elections next year. The Spangler scheme would include all important Republican office holders in state and Federal governments elected during recent years, as well as those who have been candidates for major office. It would include, too, officers of local and state party organizations, and representatives of Young Republican clubs. Objective of the plan would be agreement on a declaration of fundamental purposes.

A feeling of restiveness among Republicans over the negative attitude y Representatives in Congress, where the Supreme Court plan was not made a party issue, was mentioned by some leaders today. The question is now arising whether the Black-Klan issue shall be treated in the same negative way in the hope that more damage will come to Democrats by internal squabblings than if the matter is made a party fight. Attention is directed to the recent speech of Senator Vandenberg, contemplating Republican fusion with Democratic elements hostile to the New Deal. Unless the party takes a more vigorous stand it is likely to lose its character, as did the old Federalist party, it is urged.

Fusion Wins Support

This prospect is not viewed with the same alarm as formerly, at least by some party regulars, it became known here. Hitherto, the proposal for fusion would have been branded as treachery, but now the inclination seems to be to bring in all Democratic and other dissident interests and to proceed under united banners irrespective of political label, as a middle-of-the-road party.

On the Klan issue, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, forecast today that Mr. Roosevelt would avoid a special session of Congress rather than face a "show-down" on the alleged Klan membership of Mr. Justice Black.

Off-Year G. O. P. Parley Backed 95 P. C. by Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

ion in the assembling of a national Republican meeting next year, two years ahead of the scheduled national convention of the next presidential year.

Warmly endorsing the Hoover proposal, Mr. Allen later asked Mr. Hoover's permission to obtain reprints of the magazine article. He then made up a mailing list including the delegates and alternates to the last Republican convention, a number of active volunteer workers from among the organized Republican "volunteers" of the last campaign, and a similar set of names from the leadership lists of the eastern states. The "leaders" in the East corresponded to the "volunteers" in the West, as the eastern and western divisions of the Republican campaign carried on their volunteer activity under different names.

The Questionnaire

Sending a copy of the Hoover article to each name, Mr. Allen also enclosed a three-point questionnaire, as follows:

1. Do you favor a general conference of the Republican party as outlined in the closing paragraph of the article?
2. Do you approve the other policies and ideas indicated?
3. If not, what amendments would you suggest?

The principal other policies indicated were opposition to a change in the name of the Republican party and to a coalition with anti-New Deal Democrats.

While the making up of the count on the second and third questions was a much bigger task than on the first and has not been completed, it is said that the majority appeared to agree with Mr. Hoover in recording themselves against a coalition involving a change of name.

Mr. Hoover urged a grass roots meeting on a more formal and thorough basis than that of Springfield, for he advised that the party next year go into convention officially. The Springfield affair was a self-starting endeavor independent of the Republican national organization.

As its objective, the proposed convention would issue a new declaration of Republican tenets. It would avoid drawing a platform and the consideration of candidates. In both these features, the Hoover convention would be like that of the original grass rooters.

Tried Out Already

In effect, what Mr. Hoover recommends has been tried out in the Middle West where, according to participants, the rallying of Republicans in a previous period of discouragement and disorganization began the revival of party energy.

Harrison E. Spangler, who pressed the plan of a convention next year before the executive committee at Washington, was the prime mover in the 1933 grass roots movement and presided as chairman of the Springfield conference.

Out of that meeting grew a mid-west party organization preceding by a number of months the usual opening of presidential campaign activity, and when western Republican headquarters were set up, Mr. Spangler became western chairman. He is the party's leading figure in off-year organization tactics. During last year's presidential campaign he served as principal assistant to the national chairman at national headquarters.

Mr. Spangler, who is Republican National Committeeman from Iowa, is a lawyer who makes politics his hobby.

Farley to Head Pierce-Arrow

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP) — As Postmaster General James A. Farley entrained for Albany today he refused to comment on reports he is about to resign to accept an executive position with the Pierce-Arrow Motor Corporation.

Mr. Farley left New York with a group of Democratic leaders to attend a meeting at Albany of the Democratic State Committee, of which he is chairman. He said a visit to the Pierce-Arrow plant at Buffalo tomorrow, after he attends the state convention of the Young Democrats in near-by Niagara Falls, was not in his schedule.

Mr. Farley's acceptance of the presidency of the Pierce-Arrow Corporation, it was understood in informed circles today, has been delayed by the current decline in securities and the preparation of an SEC registration statement for a new issue of Pierce-Arrow stock.

New Issue Opposed

After considering numerous other offers of executive positions, Mr. Farley agreed several weeks ago to become head of the reorganized Pierce-Arrow company. Following his acceptance of this offer, the company's stockholders approved plans for a new issue of stock, aggregating $10,700,000, which will be used principally to place a low-priced automobile on the market in competition with the cheaper-priced Packard and Cadillac cars. Production of the higher-priced Pierce-Arrow will also continue.

In addition to his salary, which has not been disclosed but which is believed to be above $50,000 a year, the Postmaster General will receive 5000 shares of the new stock outright and 5000 more during the first year.

To Keep Chairmanships

The decline in stock market prices set in at a time when attorneys for the company were preparing the SEC registration statement, and consequently there was no hurry to file the statement while market conditions were unsettled.

While leaving the Cabinet, Mr. Farley will retain his chairmanships of the Democratic National and State Committees. His desire to do this narrowed considerably the field of business offers which he felt he could, with propriety, accept. One of the first offers made to him, after he had made known to friends his decision to leave the Cabinet almost a year ago, was the presidency of the Distilled Spirits Institute, which carried a salary of $100,000 a year. He turned this offer down, explaining privately that he was unable to take a position which would involve legislative and congressional contact and, at the same time, keep his party chairmanships.

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Chilean Income Reported Gaining By Finance Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The sixth and last budget of the Alessandri administration was presented to Congress with the signature of the new Finance Minister, Francisco Garces Gana. The previous five were the work of Gustavo Ross, whose success at the Treasury is responsible for numerous requests that he stand as candidate at the presidential elections.

Income for 1938 is estimated at 1,589,813,000 and expenditure at 1,589,135,651 paper pesos, an increase of 143,000,000 pesos over 1937 in the estimated income is attributed mainly to the levelling-up process which has followed peso devaluation. Principal increases are 24 millions for national defense, 10 millions for the police force, 12 millions for education and 27 millions for stimulation of production. The first payment, 27 millions, on account of the recent acquisitions of military aircraft in Germany and Italy, is also included.

Finance Minister Garces Gana reported a steady improvement in revenue collections, and looked for a considerable increase from income taxes, indicative of expanded trade.

Under the Constitution, every budget must be balanced, and Congress is prohibited from voting any additional expenditure unless it provides the corresponding additional revenue. Budget funds become automatically available to government departments in case Congress has not terminated its examination by the end of a fixed period.

The sixth consecutive balanced budget cheered producers and taxpayers at the same time as the half-yearly trading figures disclosed a continued roseate trend of foreign trade for importers and exporters. Assessed in gold pesos (12½ cents American gold), the customs house method of valuation, exports for the six months totalled 567,800,000 and imports 191,200,000 pesos, the balance of 376,600,000 pesos being the best for the half-year period since 1929. Chilean economists, however, contend that the actual balance of payments still remains unfavorable to their country.

So far as the half year figures go, the United States has once again recovered leadership in sales to Chile. She lost first place for the first time in 20 years when last year Germany, thanks to vigorous compensatrion trade policy, forged ahead. Germany is still making progress, but the rate of American progress has been greater. The recent improvement in the exchange value of the peso and more import facilities are expected also to favor American sales.

Great Britain, for many years Chile's first supplier, now stands third. The half year total was 21,000,000, compared with Germany's 49,300,000 and the United States' 53,800,000 pesos. Incidentally, Great Britain, alone among main importers, revealed a decrease.

Westward the Course of Empire—



Wide World

The President | John Roosevelt, President's Youngest Son | Miss Anne Lindsay Clark, Boston Girl, Fiancée of John | Mrs. Roosevelt

Popularity Has Backfire

(Continued from Page 1)

sented at the last session of the Legislature. Without conscious irony he added:

"We'd like to be against spending, but we're forced to be for it. Nebraska must have more money from the Federal Government."

Governor Cochran estimated that a drought which hit Nebraska west of the Missouri River in August had caused $100,000,000 damage and conditions in that area were worse than in 1936 or 1934.

Gov. N. G. Kraschel of Iowa had substantially the same plea to make, although the corn crop has been a bumper one. His fear was that corn prices would slip below 50 cents a bushel. Below that point is the corn-hog farmer's boiling point. He wanted assurance of a crop loan, such as cotton farmers have received.

To all these pleas, President Roosevelt paid proper heed. In an important little speech at Marshalltown, Iowa, he said:

"I know a lot of you good people here are interested in one of the objectives of government—the stability of crop prices. It is one of the big things that we have set aside this year, and we know what happens to the country when corn and cotton and wheat and other major crops fluctuate up and down the scale and people haven't got any idea, when they plant their crops, what they are going to get for them when they reap them.

Thinks Government Able to Pay

"That is something, I believe, that modern civilization must solve and can solve—and I am not speaking in a party spirit, as you know. I think the time has come when the Government can devise ways and means which will stabilize prices that farmers get for what they grow. And I believe, too, that can be done without bankrupting the Government."

At this mention of economy, the crowd applauded and laughed. But Governor Cochran had been more realistic when he said:

"We'd like to be against spending but we are forced to be for it."

So here is President Roosevelt's dilemma. The emergency period is obviously at an end. The alphabetical spending agencies are declining, many of them gone altogether. The President is calling for a balanced budget. It is plain that if the budget is not balanced, and the reduction of the national debt begun, the Government will not be able to start a heavy spending policy at the next economic recession. But out in the country, local leaders insist that Washington must keep on spending. They claim they cannot get along without the federal checks. After irrigation, it is hard to go back to dry farming.

Concluding his Marshalltown speech, the President said:

"You know, a lot of people mix up objectives with methods and, sometimes when they don't like the objectives, they say: 'Oh, yes, we do like the objectives, but we don't like the methods proposed by this particular fellow.'

No Particular Method

"Well, I am not in love with any particular methods but I am in love with the particular objectives which the people are after and I am after. That is why tomorrow, when I will be in the beet sugar area and cattle area, I will be trying to get at first hand what the people are thinking about; and trying to get at first hand the methods to be used in gaining the objectives, because I am certain that we are together as to what those objectives are."

In this passage the President was repeating the phraseology he used over and over again during the last stages of the court fight; he is mainly interested in objectives, not methods. Which is an indication that he wants crop legislation power control, and the other aspects of his permanent New Deal program, and wants them protected against court reversal, but does not particularly care whether the protection is afforded by a court under pressure, as during the last term, or a packed court.

Despite an itinerary that announced no stops, the President made five rear-platform speeches across Iowa. Eager, enthusiastic crowds came to cheer Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt as they referred complimentarily to the tall corn.

One zealot cried: "We'll be for you in 1940." The President laughed heartily and waved his hand.

Mason-Dixon Line Still Can Be Seen, Airline Pilots Say

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The U. S. Geological Survey upheld today as reasonably probable the assertion of airline pilots that they have sighted traces of the ancient Mason and Dixon's line.

"I'm not surprised at all," said R. M. Wilson of the Government agency. "We know that from the air many old boundaries are perfectly visible."

The original line, he explained, was for many years the natural boundary between hundreds of pieces of property. Early residents observed it and laid out their lands accordingly.

With fields and woods being patterned along the marker for years, he added, it is not unreasonable to assume that a definite line took shape and vestiges of it may remain when viewed from above.

Pilot W. H. Proctor of American Airlines said he observed the line about a year ago while he was flying near Cumberland, Md. He said it had the appearance of a narrow, tree-lined roadway.

Agents of airlines operating west from the national capital substantiated the discovery. They said that pointing out the Mason and Dixon's line has long been a passenger routine.

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English astronomers, began work on the line in 1767 to settle a squabble between the William Penn and Lord Baltimore families over the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Subsequent surveys have shown the surveyors were only 4.8 seconds wrong in their calculations. However, this meant that Maryland lost 8000 acres.

Wheeler Feels Sure President Will Let Court Issue Alone

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana believes that if President Roosevelt renews his battle for reorganization of the Supreme Court "he will be defeated by a greater margin than he was the first time on that issue."

Senator Wheeler, leader of the opposition to the court reorganization plan, was here on legal business, and said in an interview last night:

"It is inconceivable to me that the President will renew the fight to increase the membership of the Supreme Court."

He asserted not more than six senators approved the President's proposal when it was first advanced and expressed the belief that had it not been for others who wished to "go along" with the Administration for reasons of patronage or other considerations, the bill would not have received more than that number of votes.

Senator Wheeler said he expects a special session of Congress will be called, probably some time in November, to consider some sort of farm legislation.

"I'm with the President when I think he's right," Senator Wheeler said, "which is most of the time, and I'm against him when I think he's wrong, which he was in his efforts to pack the Supreme Court."

He said he felt the Supreme Court plan was "unnecessary and dangerous," but added:

"I favor a constitutional amendment that will permit Congress to override the Supreme Court's veto just as it can override the veto of the President."

Florida Farmers Celebrate Order For Big Pea Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Sept. 24—Two thousand men, women and children swarmed around a smoking barbecue pit recently, stationed near the F. E. C. freight depot in Holly Hill, a suburb of this city, to help a group of east Volusia county farmers celebrate the fact that they have obtained a market for more than 60,000 bushels of Little Marvel English peas to be grown this fall and winter.

The celebration did not conclude with the barbecue, for hundreds of couples enjoyed an old-fashioned barn dance on the concrete floor of the huge freight station. This freight station, leased by the growers, will be the center of their operations during the cultivation and marketing of the crop.

W. V. Lowry, president of the Central Florida Growers Co-operative, states that local growers have learned by practical experience, on a small scale, that the hammock lands on the east side of this county produce the finest quality of English peas grown in Florida, due to the soil and climatic conditions.

Contracts have been obtained for any surplus production of peas, so the growers need have no fear of overproduction. It will require more than 300 acres of truck land to fill present orders.

22 States Adopt Pact for Uniform Rule of Parolees

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24 (AP)—Twenty-two states joined forces against "commuting criminals" today in a compact for uniform control of paroled convicts.

Other objectives of the Interstate Commission on Crime—made up of state officials and created slightly less than two years ago—are uniform laws on fresh pursuit (chasing across boundary lines), extradition, and attendance of witnesses.

Chairman Richard Hartshorne, county judge of Newark, N. J., said 36 states had adopted at least part of the program.

The section now taking form first provides that parolees or probationers may not go into another state without that state's notification and consent. Judge Hartshorne pointed out this would stop such practices as "banishment paroles," or "parolee dumping." Paroled men would be permitted to make a new start.

Two Governors—Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey and Richard C. McMullen of Delaware—attended the commission's preliminary meeting. Judge Hartshorne gave particular credit to the American Legion for the compact's progress through the various legislatures.

"We of the commission," he said, "a mere handful of officials in the 48 states, while having the skill and the official connection, could not prove to the legislatures that there was a demand on the part of the public itself for this legislation. This the American Legion could and did do."

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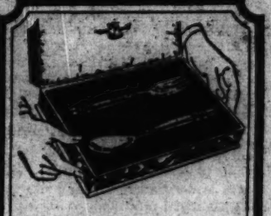
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RATIONAL TAILORING



Sir Henry Price, Managing Director, Fifty Shilling Tailors

YOUR VIEWS

Sir Henry Price asks readers what they think about Rational Tailoring

As I explained in the last advertisement, I am keen to make Rational Tailoring *the* perfect tailoring service for every man who cares to use it. Through this advertisement I hope to learn more about our public—their experience, their views, their suggestions and, in the case of men who have not dealt with us, their reasons for not doing so. If you will be good enough to answer the questions below, I shall be grateful. *All replies will be treated in absolute confidence.*

To the man who HAS tried Rational Tailoring

1 *Have you been dealing with The Fifty Shilling Tailors long?*

2 *If so, for how many years?*

3 *What first influenced you to come to The Fifty Shilling Tailors?*

4 *Were the first clothes you had from us as good as you expected, or were they better?*

5 *Do you ever recommend us to your friends? If not, is there any special reason?*

6 *What is your candid opinion of :—*

(a) *The clothes — their patterns, style, wearing quality?*

(b) *The service?*

7 *Any observations or suggestions? (Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary).*

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Trade or Profession _____

Will you please tick your Age class. 18-25 ... 25-40 ... 40-50 ... over 50 ...

NOTE: *You need not give your name and address if you do not wish to do so.*

To the man who has NOT tried Rational Tailoring

If you have not tried Rational Tailoring

1 *Is it because you have not found a convenient opportunity or is it because there is no Fifty Shilling Tailors shop convenient to you?*

2 *Is it because you doubt whether, at our prices, we can produce good materials that will last well?*

3 *Is it because, although you believe a suit from us would wear well, you doubt whether :—*

(a) *Our patterns would be to your taste?*

or (b) *The cut and style would be up to your standard?*

4 *Is it because you have certain peculiarities in your figure which you think we could not deal with satisfactorily?*

5 *Is it because you have special prejudices against dealing with a large firm for your clothes? (If so, what are these prejudices? Please continue on a separate sheet if necessary).*

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____

Trade or Profession _____

Will you please tick your Age class. 18-25 ... 25-40 ... 40-50 ... over 50 ...

NOTE: *You need not give your name and address if you do not wish to do so.*

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

As School Days Develop Raids on the Cookie Jar

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cookies Tasty in the Lunch Box Or to Top Off the Menu

Crisp Sweetness or Chewy Richness for Sweet Tooth of Bobby, Dad or Mother at Meals or for a Snack

By Betty Wells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

School day raids on the pantry shelf call for good old-fashioned cookies that the youngsters can put their teeth into. Especially popular are the filled cookies for they carry delightful secrets inside!

However, cookies should not be confined to after school snacks alone. They grow increasingly important on the modern menu, too. Many families serve canned or fresh fruit desserts as a regular part of their dinner and to this dish cookies add the perfect touch of crisp sweetness.

Most everyone likes a good cookie now and then and for this reason we have included the adults as well as the children in our "School Day" recipes! A good supply of delicious cookies makes you ready for guests that drop in, for children's lunch boxes, emergency desserts—and of course the cookie jar!

Mincemeat Cookies

Sift
1½ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt and
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg and
½ teaspoon cinnamon. Cream
½ cup butter and
1 cup brown sugar thoroughly and beat in
1 egg. Add the sifted dry ingredients and
1 cup mincemeat alternately, adding
1 to 2 tablespoons cold water if the mixture appears too stiff. Drop from a teaspoon two inches apart on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 15 to 20 minutes.
Yield: 4 dozen.

Gipsy Cookies

Sift
¾ cup flour, measure and sift twice with
1 teaspoon soda and
½ teaspoon salt. Add
1½ cups whole wheat flour measured after sifting through a coarse strainer. Lightly mix in
1 cup chopped dates. Cream
¼ cup butter and
1 cup brown sugar thoroughly. Beat in
1 egg and add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Add sifted dry ingredients and
½ cup sour milk alternately. Drop by a teaspoon on a greased cookie sheet. Sprinkle with
⅛ cup coconut. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) 10 minutes.
Yield: 3 dozen.

Rolled Oats Cookies

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift 3 times with
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Mix
1 cup rolled oats and
⅔ cup walnuts through flour. Cream
⅔ cup fat and
1 cup brown sugar thoroughly. Beat in
2 eggs, one at a time. Add
3 tablespoons molasses and
2 tablespoons hot water. Mix in dry ingredients. Drop by teaspoon on greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) about 10 minutes.
Yield: 4 dozen.

Chocolate Drop Cookies

Sift
1½ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt. Lightly mix in
1 cup walnut meats. Cream
½ cup fat and
1 cup brown sugar thoroughly. Add
2 squares melted chocolate, then
1 egg, beaten
⅓ cup milk or water and
1 teaspoon vanilla. Mix in dry ingredients. Drop from a teaspoon on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) 10 to 15 minutes.
Yield: 3 dozen.

Peanut Drop Cookies

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
2½ teaspoons baking powder and
¼ teaspoon salt. Reserve
¼ cup to dredge peanuts. Cream
½ cup butter and
1½ cups light brown sugar thoroughly. Add
2 eggs, one at a time, and beat until well blended. Mix in dry ingredients and
½ cup milk alternately. Add
1 tablespoon grated orange and
1 cup chopped peanuts. Drop by teaspoon on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 8 to 10 minutes.
Yield: 4 dozen.

Marmalade Cookies

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
2 teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt. Beat
1 egg and whip in
⅔ cup sugar and
½ cup orange marmalade. Gradually add the flour. Then add
⅓ cup melted butter and beat until thoroughly blended. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (375°) for 12 to 15 minutes.
Yield: 2 dozen.

Coconut Macaroons

Beat
2 egg whites until stiff, and fold in
1 cup sugar gradually, then add
½ teaspoon vanilla. Gently fold in
½ cup coconut and
2 cups rice flakes. Drop by tablespoonfuls on lightly oiled cookie sheet. Bake in a slow oven (300°) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until crisp and delicately brown. Makes 1½ dozen macaroons.

Spritzbakkelsers (Swedish)

Sift
2 cups flour, measure and sift twice with
½ teaspoon salt. Work
1 cup butter until creamy, add
½ cup sugar gradually and beat until very light.
Add
1 well beaten egg yolk and
½ teaspoon almond flavoring. Gradually add flour, mixing thoroughly. Chill. Roll thin and cut or force through a cookie press onto baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven (450°) about 7 minutes.
Yield: 4 dozen.
Approximate cost—20 cents.

Chinese Almond Cakes

Sift
1¼ cups flour, measure and sift twice with
¼ teaspoon salt. Cream
3 tablespoons butter and
⅔ cup sugar thoroughly. Beat in
2 eggs—one at a time. Add
¾ cup finely ground almonds
1 teaspoon grated orange rind and
½ teaspoon almond flavoring and beat until very light. Gradually stir in flour. Drop by teaspoon on heavy wax paper. Place on cookie sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven (400°) 10 minutes or until light golden brown.
Yield: 2 dozen.
Approximate cost 55 cents.

Date Meringues

Blanch
½ cup almonds, dry thoroughly and chop.
Cut
1 cup (½ pkg) pitted dates into eighths with wet scissors. Beat
2 egg whites until stiff but not dry. Beat in
1 cup confectioners sugar or
⅔ cup fine granulated sugar—one third at a time. Add
¼ teaspoon salt and
½ teaspoon vanilla. Fold in the dates and nuts. Drop the mixture by rounded teaspoonfuls in smooth mounds on a well-oiled baking sheet or inverted dripping pan. Bake in a slow oven (275°) for about thirty minutes. The meringues will be dry on the surface and very slightly colored. Cool for one minute before removing from the pan with a spatula or broad-bladed knife.
Yield—about 24 meringues.

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Date Meringues Are Delicious, Delicate, and Rich in Food, A Recipe for These Will Be Found on This Page

Taking Fashion in Hand—With the New Gloves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Unfamiliar skins have been introduced into the glove repertory, this season. Among them are gazelle, goat and wild ass. Moreover, such long-popular materials as suède, glacé kid, antelope, mocha, doeskin, capeskin, pigskin appear in new combinations, for the solo glove is not this season's story. For instance, suède trims pigskin; patent and glacé kid trim suède; gold and bronze kid are brought together in one design; buffed calf and ordinary calf point up a texture contrast; Persian lamb gloves have kinkid leather palms.

Styling, too, is originally conceived this season. The palms and, above all, the fingers are the areas of interest. Schiaparelli makes gloves each finger of which is a different color, and others that wear "thimbles," that is, white or colored fingertip-caps contrasted with dark bodies. She also makes an open glove, like the already familiar and very popular sandal composed of wide strips seemingly wound around the foot, and the so-called Alexandrine, where index finger and thumb are cut in one—a model which is used in Paris both with sports and formal costumes, and an item scantily qualified to be called a glove, a wrist drapery, tied on, but without a hand section.

With Embroidery

Embroidery is a favorite decoration and may be applied in small touches of color on dark skins. Chanut regards this type of glove as far more chic than the allover-color types. Mark Cross offers an attractive model embroidered in red cherries and trimmed with reversed overseams to match them. Chanut likes tiny stars, flowers, wreaths and pinwheels embroidered on the palms.

Other designers use wavy lines, chevrons, bars and twists. Colored stitching, tiny tassels, fringes, lacings are favorite adornments. On French importations of evening gloves, paillettes, sequins, beads, pearls, ribbons and passementerie are much seen and are often applied in serpentine coils.

Incrustation of one skin on another, like glacé on suède, are more frequent in American designs; as are also horizontal tucks, smocked sections, leather embroidery, stripe of buckram so worked as to resemble cording, rows of darning and overhanded edges.

Velvet gloves in black and in colors, and in contrasted colors, usually wear very wide gauntlets which may be embroidered in metal thread.

Coming Longer

The half-button, called a "shorty," will remain good through October, but there is a decided trend toward the wearing of longer gloves, that is the five- six- and eight-button lengths. The approved length for formal evening wear reaches to the elbow.

The classic colors remain—black, white, navy, and also green, red and brown in many shades. More novel are banana, wine shades, Venetian pink, chrysanthemum yellow, Paris gray. Gloves in all the pastels, with contrasts expressed in their construction or trimming; and white ones, given elegance by French knots in gold-colored silk are offered for evening. However, there is a strong vogue for the black suède glove of elbow length, whatever the color of the décolleté frock.

In daytime models gray suède is seen piped with black patent; light blue suède stitched with navy or trimmed with wine-colored suède; and dark gloves with colored finger sections.

Variously Shaped Fingertips

The shape of the fingertips sometimes expresses the function of the glove. Squared-off tips distinguish certain sports models, while formal gloves wear gracefully tapering lines. Almost invariably the silhouette of the finger is delineated by colored stitching.

It is particularly smart not to match your gloves to your bag or shoes, but to have them repeat a third color, such as a jewel, an ornament in your hat or a section in your costume.

It may be judged that gloves of the character described are costly. Fifteen dollars is often quoted casually as these chefs d'oeuvre are laid upon the counter.

"And despite it all," remarked Elizabeth Hawes, who beside designing dresses and coats devises gloves that are made in her establishment—gloves of restrained beauty and flawless workmanship—"and despite it all women wear them just for a moment and then hang them over their arms or crumple them in their hands or fold them into one of the pockets made for the purpose which appear in some of the new smart bags. It hardly seems worth while (sadly) to create gloves for the ignominious roles they are asked to play." H. J. K.

Salt of the Earth

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

They are salt of the earth that has never lost its savor. A family that has little of this world's goods and not a university degree among them. In the community they enrich by their living, their name is a synonym for integrity, and in that remote section of the country, where neighborliness is a necessity as well as a pleasure, they rank without challenge as "Good Neighbor Number One." The Golden Rule is something they never talk about, and never fail to live. Family affection is deep and abiding; not worn on the sleeve, but veiled under a barrage of good-natured banter that is pleasant to hear, and, as a Friend-in-Good-Standing, to be given the freedom of.

* * *

Before the inevitability of thousands of miles intervened, the annual visit to that welcoming home was a thing to be looked forward to for weeks, and treasured for the rest of the year. Hospitality there had the flavor of an older day, and never was there so much honor paid to guests with so much freedom enjoyed. Visitors always meant renunciation for some of the household, perhaps for all, for there was no guest room, and the facilities of the ménage were taxed to the utmost to accommodate any temporary addition to the family. I think they would be surprised to hear their cheerful giving-up called renunciation. Joy beamed from every face as the Guests-they-delighted-to-honor entered their home; and that the visit was unalloyed pleasure to the family none could doubt.

With the guests they shared all their joys as well as their small misadventures and mishaps, but if Trouble struck more determinedly during the visit, every trace of its effects was wiped cleanly off every countenance lest anything should overshadow the felicity of the guests. They, only after their return home, learned, often from an outside source, that, during their stay, their hosts had perhaps lost a horse that formed half of an indispensable team, or there had befallen them some misfortune that spelled almost a major disaster in their unceasing struggle to wrest a living from what, not so many years before, had been virgin forest and uncultivated sand ridge, the development of which had been put back a hundred years by the War that was to end wars and bring about world-wide prosperity and happiness.

* * *

Hard as they all, young and old, had to work for bare necessities, they found time to express themselves in beauty, and their garden was gay with flowers and fragrant with herbaceous borders. (One year a deep, wide row of Shirley poppies of entrancingly mingled colors, under the window of our borrowed bedroom made frequent look-out trips a delightful necessity.) The double row of noble spruce trees that formed a stately driveway to the house, had been fetched as seedling youngsters from the adjacent forest, and transplanted, each with infinite care, to their new home.

The vegetable garden grew the finest vegetables in the neighborhood, and provided, unless nature chose to be capricious, the only abundance of any material kind they enjoyed. It was large, to meet the needs of the household, and overflowed to meet the needs of less fortunate neighbors whose ground did not bring forth so bountifully, or whose way with growing things was less tender and understanding. And how they delighted to give! What joy to them to have things to give! Out of the smallness of their earthly possessions they gave greatly, but the abundance of their intangible assets made, and still makes, their lives a rich and continual giving. Truly such salt can never become savorless. E. J. E.

GARDENING

Letting a Coldframe Work for You

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you would enjoy the experience this fall of continuing your outdoor garden work long after the neighbor's plants have been put to sleep by frost, there is no time to lose in making preparations. No doubt many gardeners do not use coldframes because they think the material needed to build them would be too expensive or that the contrivance would be difficult to operate. Let neither of these objections keep you from enjoying the experience for neither is based on facts. To build a frame, nail together heavy boards, at least an inch thick, making the back 12 inches or more high and the front about half the height of the back, with the slope to the south. It may be built to take a standard sash, measuring three by six feet, a junior sash, two by three feet, or a discarded window may be used. An even cheaper construction may be had by discarding glass entirely and using in its place one of the glass substitutes. In addition to being cheaper they are much lighter and, of course, easier to handle. The latter construction has the added advantage of allowing the maker a wide latitude in deciding on size of frame to be built.

Whatever kind of sash is used, be sure it fits tightly on the frame so cold air and frost will not find a ready entering place. In addition to the foregoing, all that is necessary to combat the usual cold of autumn is some sort of mat to put over the sash on the coldest nights. The boards may go an inch or two below the ground level and, to insure better insulation, soil may be banked around the outside as high as possible, especially after severe frosts threaten.

Using the contrivance is simplicity itself, requiring no more than ordinary knowledge of plant growth and plant behavior. The principal factor in operation is to keep the sash on when weather requires it and to keep it off when not needed. During long periods of cold weather, when it is necessary to keep the sash on during the day, ventilation should be given whenever outside temperature permits. Other than that and watering when moisture is needed by the plants, frame gardening differs little from the ordinary outdoor operations.

The uses to which frames may be put are limited only by the time and ingenuity of the operator. In our garden they are used more to prolong the season of quick-growing hardy vegetables like lettuce, radishes, beets, etc., than for any other purpose, though we do use some space for late cut flowers, removing particularly good specimens from the open to the protection of the frames, where they often remain in production for weeks after those in the open have been cut down by frost.

* * *

Some of the early spring flowers, like sweet violets, forget-me-nots and English daisies, are also put in frames in autumn so their season of flowering may be advanced a month or two the following spring. Space is also used for the ripening of vegetables, like tomatoes, which require warmer quarters after cool weather arrives. The joys that will be yours in the possession and use of a cold frame cannot be conveyed by the printed word. Take the word of one who has used them for years that nothing in the gardening line which costs so little yields a greater harvest of comfort and satisfaction.

C. W. W.

A Friday column

Color Favorites For Fall Footwear

Black comes first on the list of fall color favorites with rich tones of mahogany, billiard green, wine, gray, and multi-color combinations close runners-up. Suedes for daytime and satins for evening wear are expected to high light early fall wardrobes while satin and suede combinations form a smart new style team for elaborate afternoon shoes.

An Interpretation of Kitchen "Kultur"

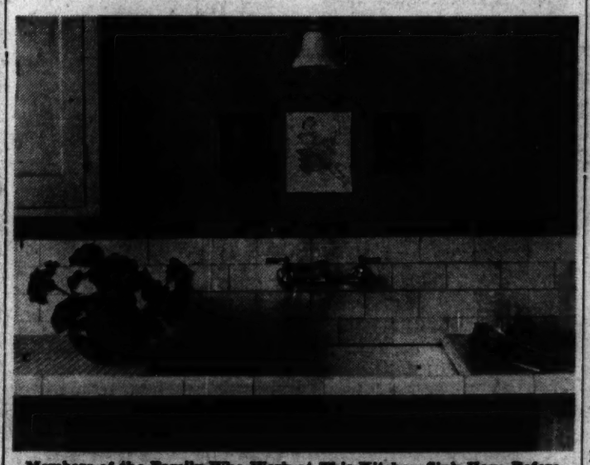
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

This kitchen sink wall decoration arrangement is shown to pass along the idea to whomsoever may wish to use it and also to show the nice feeling of proportion and scale exemplified in even this temporary, useful and instructive arrangement of wall space in the "workshop" of the house. A mother who has two helping daughters and no servants, and who plans to take her little family abroad in the near future, has used the time and space in their busy lives and home to give delightful little lessons in geography and art.

Every few days, or at least once a week, the reproductions taken from The Christian Science Monitor of paintings or sculpture by the old masters they expect to see in European museums and galleries, or reproductions of etchings of quaint village streets or cathedrals they plan to visit, are hung on the wall in this pleasing arrangement. A rough sketch of a map made by the daughters, of the countries they expect to visit with the various cities located as outlined on their itinerary, gives the girls a graphic idea of where they are going and what they will see. What joyous expectancy and cultural bits these clippings and map add to the thoughts of these busy girls as they go about their routine kitchen duties! What intellectual escape from the humdrum, and what unconscious lessons in even artistic arrangement, proportion and scale! Nothing cluttered or ugly about this kitchen sink, but rather an inspirational vista into the world of art and beauty to the worker as she lifts her eyes and enriches her thought.

At the expense of only a few minutes' planning one could study various subjects this way or even make the dish-washing experience a time of moral cultivation. V. S.



Members of the Family Who Work at This Kitchen Sink Have Before Them Pictures, Maps and Sometimes Quotations, Both Interesting and Helpful, and Changed at Least Once a Week

'Planning Backwards'

What She Does When Confronted With Too Full a Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you ever find yourself confronted at the beginning of a day with two or three times as many tasks as anyone could reasonably expect to do? I did one morning a few weeks ago. And I knew from past experience that if I rushed ahead and tried to do them all, my household would soon be in a state of confusion quite in keeping with my breathless, burdened thoughts. Meals would be late, children cross, the house untidy, and I would come to the end of the day thoroughly dissatisfied with myself as a homemaker. So I sat down to think it over, and it was then that I hit upon a little device that I have since called "planning backwards."

On this particular day, it was the morning hours that were bothering me. I knew I must be at home in the afternoon but there were so many things I ought to do outside my home that morning. An errand that just must not be put off to another day! A shopping trip! Marketing, too, at our local market! And lunch to prepare for the six of us! Lunch time had to be at 12:15 at our home if the children were to have an unhurried meal. The need for promptness here was what led me perhaps to start "planning backwards."

Careful Calculation

"How long would it take to prepare lunch?" I asked myself. I decided on forty-five minutes. That meant I must be home again by 11:30. I could do the marketing as I returned but how much time should I allow for it? A half hour, at least, seemed necessary. I would have to be at the market at 11.

By the time I had planned this far, my interest was aroused. Things began to straighten out a little in my thinking.

If I went shopping, it would be necessary to allow 15 minutes for the trip by bus between the downtown district and our local market. That carried me back to 10:45. The shopping would take an hour. I must be at the stores, then, by 9:45. Fifteen minutes more for the bus ride to town meant leaving home at 9:30. If I did my errand first, that would take another hour; 8:30, and I would not be ready to start for at least fifteen minutes. I looked at the clock. It was already 9:15.

Choosing the Most Important

It would be foolish to try to do so much. Something must be left out. That was my first decision. But what? The errand was more important than the shopping trip and it would take about the same length of time. Yes, I would make that change in my plans and go shopping the next day. It might mean a slight inconvenience, but as I measured that against the inconvenience to myself and all the household of trying to crowd into two hours what it would take three to do, it seemed negligible. Besides, this particular errand was very important. To go in a hurried, impatient attitude might be more unfortunate than not to go at all. I knew, too, from experience that a trip to the market when I felt rushed had sometimes been poor economy.

I was satisfied now with my plans and set about to carry them out. The result was that I took time to prepare for my errand and to do it carefully. I enjoyed the marketing and served lunch on time. Nor was any serious loss felt from the delayed shopping trip.

As I contrasted the quiet atmosphere of my home on this day with the confusion of other days when I had tried desperately to do all the things I had felt under pressure to do, and as I experienced the satisfaction of feeling I had directed my activities and had accomplished what I set out to do, instead of letting the work drive me, I resolved to try my little experiment of "planning backwards" quite frequently.

Why Not Dramatize Your Dinner Table?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why not dramatize your dinner tables! Let them borrow brilliance from those early autumn months for color effects. Those months when skies flame with gorgeous sunsets, when meadows are bright with late asters and goldenrod and woodlands are rich with ripe tones of gold, red and russet. Then it is that we treasure every bit of fragrance and color in our gardens and orchards.

Let the tables repeat these brilliant motifs. Not only in cloth and mats which are made in such wide varieties of fabrics, from the conventional linen to gay cottons bought at the drygoods counter in your favorite shop, but also in the warm-toned pottery that is still such a reigning favorite. One never seems to tire of the beauty of its poetically named colors of golden glow, redwood, turquoise and Mexican blue, which bring loveliness and distinction to the simplest table.

Autumn gardens yield not only fruits and flowers for decorative purposes but gourds and vegetables as well. Have you acquainted yourself with the beauty of form and color that flourishes in the vegetable garden? Tropical and exotic looking are the purple eggplant; satin-smooth and capped with their calyx's of green they look like enormous plums. When laid flat on a mirror with golden-yellow crookneck squash, and flanked by pottery candlesticks, ivory colored, with candles to match, it is a composition in purple, yellow, green and ivory that the color-loving Van Gogh loved to paint.

And a decorative effect that must be seen to be appreciated is achieved when rose-pink stalks of young rhubarb with their green heart-shaped leaves intact are arranged with Japanese simplicity in low oval containers. Select three or four tender new stalks, place them upright in a metal frog at one end or to one side of the bowl. About their base group two or three short-stemmed crinkled leaves that have just uncurled. J. L.



Station WIBG Dates Back To Early in 1924

With Monitor Newscasters

GLENSIDE, Penna.—Situated in Montgomery County, known as one of the wealthiest suburban counties in the United States, and with its transmitter less than a mile outside of the city limits of Philadelphia, WIBG, here, serves an area that includes, in addition to metropolitan Philadelphia, Camden and Trenton, New Jersey, and Norristown, the Montgomery County seat. In addition to these near-by places, excellent reports of reception are frequently received up to 75 miles, and including the New York City area.

WIBG first went on the air in 1924 operated by St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania. Throughout several changes in station management the Sunday services of that church have continued on the air weekly right up to the present time.

The station is now operated by the Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corporation. President and general manager is Joseph M. Nassau, pioneer radio man who built the original Wanamaker radio station, WOO, in 1922. James A. Nassau, a brother, is publicity director of WIBG and also directs the children's programs, as "Uncle Jim," a title he assumed in the early days of radiocasting in Philadelphia.

Margaret R. Collins, program director, is a talented pianist and organist, a member of many musical organizations, and has several years of local and network experience to her credit. John H. Henninger is chief engineer, and was operator of another Philadelphia station.

WIBG is noted for its high percentage of religious and educational programs. It has remote controls in several Philadelphia churches, and throughout the year radiocasts regular programs from Temple University, Beaver College, Abington High School and the Glenside Public Library. In addition, many civic and charitable organizations present regular programs over WIBG as a result of the station's policy of co-operation with all groups endeavoring to perform a civic or humanitarian service.

Every Sunday at 2 p. m., WIBG radiocasts the Christian Science Program for the Committee on Publication for the State of Pennsylvania. "The Monitor Views the News" programs are heard on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:15 a. m. United Press news is radiocast "every hour on the hour," baseball scores are given at 5:45 p. m. daily, and remote controls are established for all important local athletic events, baseball games and auto races.

WIBG, feeling that it can be of still greater service to the public, has applied for permission to build a new transmitter with a power of 5000 watts on its present frequency of 970 kilocycles. At present its power is 100 watts with a daytime schedule. Action on the application is expected in the fall.

This is article number 120 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Sept. 29.

U. S.-Britain Unity Urged for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That the unity of the Anglo-American people was the only thing that could bring about the cessation of wars and rumors of wars, was urged by Dr. W. G. Laughton, formerly of St. James United Church, Montreal, and now of Toledo, Ohio, in an address before the Rotary Club of Montreal.

The two landmarks in the history of human liberties are Magna Charta and the United States Constitution, he said. Americans who talk of antagonism to the British peoples are insulting the memory of the English gentlemen who gave them their constitution, he said. Without the British Magna Charta there could never have been a United States Constitution.

The Constitution can always be amended if changes are necessary, he reminded his audience. It has been amended six times in the past 30 years. It is the most flexible code of government in the annals of world legislation, and its roots are to be found in Magna Charta.

Unity between the United States and Britain is the ideal to be hoped, prayed and worked for ardently by all who desire world peace, he declared.

Rail Pensions Free From Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled Sept. 22 that pensions paid by the Railroad Retirement Board are exempt from federal income tax. The bureau cited a provision of the Rail Retirement Act that pensions are not subject "to any tax, garnishment, attachment or other legal process." Pension payments eventually will amount to millions of dollars annually.

In another ruling, the bureau held that railroads which challenged the 1935 Rail Retirement Act in the courts cannot receive tax deductions for funds set aside under provisions of the law.

The bureau also decided that free lunches given by a corporation to its employees are "wages." The bureau ruled that the value of the lunches should be included in wages in computing tax payments under the Social Security Act.

Another ruling held that amounts paid by corporations for school tuition for employees also are wages.

'Off-the-Farm' Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24—Some 72,500 farmers in Virginia take "off-the-farm" employment, according to R. B. Hummell, project supervisor on a joint WPA-Virginia agricultural extension division survey of part-time farming in Virginia. Seven representative counties were used in the survey, including Augusta, Mathews, Prince George, Warwick, Pittsylvania, Roanoke and Tazewell.

Philadelphia Traffic Controlled by Plane

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24—An experiment in traffic control from the air was carried out during important events in Philadelphia's Constitution Week celebrations. Dick Bircher, city pilot, flew the municipal plane Liberty Belle over parades and other large gatherings, maintaining contact with traffic police officers on the ground through the police two-way radio system.

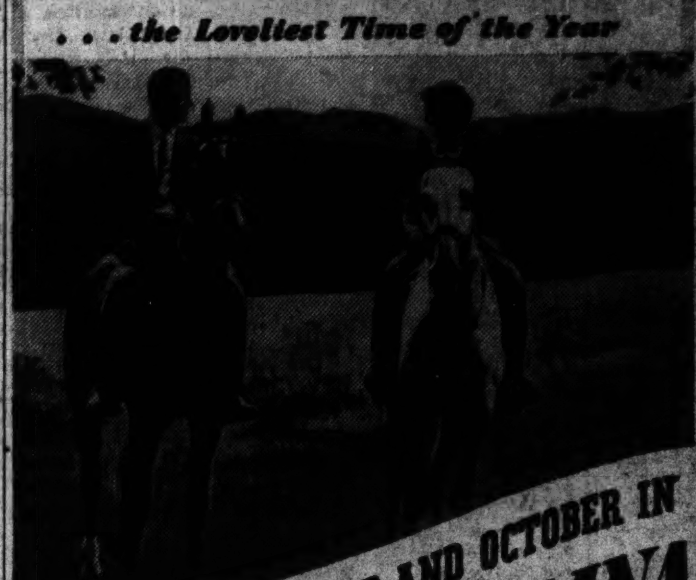
His bird's-eye view of traffic flow enabled him to advise the police how to avert threatening congestion, with the result that the throngs of vehicles kept moving with a smoothness seldom experienced under such circumstances.

The system will be given a more thorough test on Nov. 27, the date of the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia.

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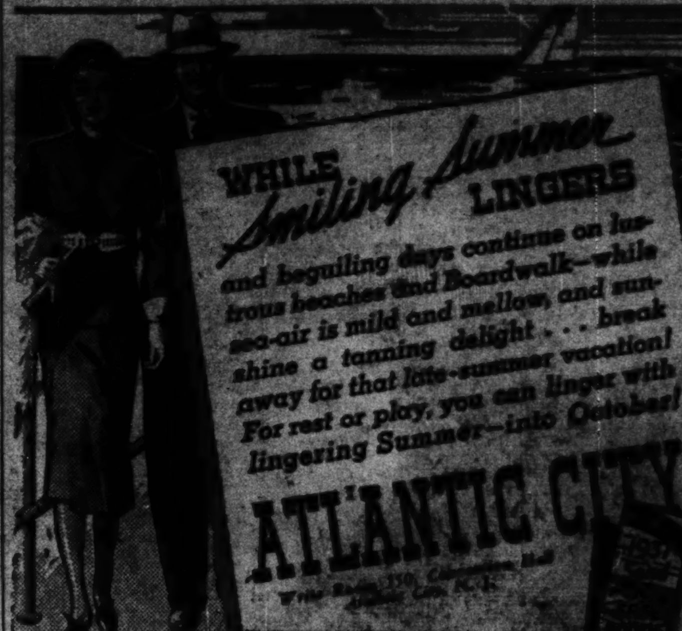
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Jan. 26	Georgic	West Indies	18	225
Feb. 5	Britannic	West Indies	18	225
Feb. 16	Georgic	West Indies	18	225
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Collecting Everyday Things

IN THE city of Oxford much may be seen both old and new, for today those "dreaming spires," for which it is famed, share the place with busy modern streets. The great Colleges, the Bodleian Library, the Sheldonian Theater, the Ashmolean Museum and Taylor Institution are, and must remain, Oxford's chief glory and attraction as an ancient but progressive seat of learning. Incidentally there are bookshops, whose staid windows and hushed interiors possess a special charm for the student who cherishes all the ritual, and does not buy a book as he would a pound of cheese. During the Term, Oxford is over-run with exceedingly lively young men and women; but even the noisiest of these belong to the tradition of the University, which stamps them as scholars and servants of the nation.

* * *

SOMEWHAT APART, housed in a large stone building, is the University Press, employing some eight hundred men, indicative of the fact that Oxford is fully alive to the needs of the present day, and to high standards in all the details of typography and production. "The Printer to the University," as he is officially called, and whose name appears on all publications of the Press, is Dr. John Johnson, a greatly loved and respected man, one who brings to his high and responsible office a fine kindliness and enthusiasm.

It is characteristic of him that, among duties occupying all day and every day, Dr. Johnson should have found time to form a collection which possesses quite exceptional interest; and may be appreciated by anyone. His cases do not contain what are known as "fine" or "rare" examples, but the unconsidered trifles of everyday use, such as trade bill-heads, advertisements, show-cards, posters, circulars, and, in fact, what may be called the "junk" of yesterday.

Here, among other things, are pins and needles, in their original papers, and some pretty miniature sets of notepaper and envelopes which were sold to ladies at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in the days of the Prince Consort. Many of these trifles are in new condition, having been carefully preserved by their owners. A shelf of yellow-backed novels, miraculously fresh, is shown; and there are portfolios of broadsides, valentines elaborately embossed, padded and scented; and the vulgar kind, too, picturing cooks and policemen in a jocular spirit. Also, of course, Christmas cards, and their sort, contribute to this mine of surprise and interest.

It might seem that such a collection would suffer from an excess of available material and thus swell beyond reasonable bounds. Such, however, is not the case, for these commonplace things are by their nature ephemeral—they are used and thrown away. Only in a museum devoted to them do they appear valuable as a sidelight upon everyday life, and even take on a kind of beauty of their own. Here the elderly visitor finds old, forgotten acquaintances which recall bygone days. Drawing books remind him that Vere Foster and Harrison Weir were familiar names. Mavor's spelling book is also within living memory, and, by way of earlier things, a horn-book, which is also a battledore, is shown. Colored pictures from "The Graphic" and "The Illustrated London News" bring Millais, Burton Barber, and Randolph Caldecott to life again.

To another section, the famous Presses contribute their ephemera of proofs and pages and advertising matter. Albums filled with original designs for all manner of ordinary purposes, often bearing the marks of their making and their translation into print, are definitely valuable to the student. Among the broadsides are many in series, exhibiting different borders and rough changes of illustration, as they passed through several editions and were sold, presumably, by the flying stationers of their day. One is reminded by these that it is not so very many years since all the paper was handmade and all presswork done by hand, and that, if we have gained in speed, we have also lost that rich quality which the old method gave by the smack of black ink upon white paper.

Masonic certificates and insurance policies are here, with labels and tabs, both plain and colored, for all kinds of merchandise. Playbills, train, railway and steamboat tickets, matchboxes, awards, calendars and almanacs also play their part.

By economizing space, this collection is made to occupy only a few rooms of no great size; but as it gains attention it also gains friends, who acquire a fine curiosity about the contents of attics and lumber-rooms; and, having got the idea, they address sundry parcels to Dr. John Johnson. The day cannot, therefore, be far distant when this must be more than the nucleus of an exhibition, and will need a house of its own outside of the precincts of the University Press.

Dr. Johnson's example might well be followed in other countries, before it is too late to rescue the printed ephemera of, say, the past hundred years; for the mortality is very high, and what can be saved today may easily have been destroyed by tomorrow. As, moreover, this material possesses little value for the most part, it is preferably gathered at one center and kept within the simple category of the ordinary and the everyday.

JAMES GUTHRIE.



By Permission of the Artist & The Christian Science Monitor

CASTING SAND, HARTLEPOOL: *An Etching by Lawrence Walker*

Over the Jungfrau

SILENCE—with day-light streaming
Into the valley
Over a luminous peak.
Silence—the earth still dreaming
But for one bird awake;
And from a distant meadow
Rings a faint cow-bell,—
One silver sound in this dawn
That cannot break the spell.
Suddenly a Midas-touch
Upon the mountain;
It is bathed in such
A fountain
Of purest gold
As only this one morning
May behold.

CLARISSA HALL

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THE interest of Hartlepool lies more in the story it has to tell than in the scenery it offers. The surrounding country is bleak; the coast is low; there is no striking feature to attract and hold the attention. But the winds that blow across the harbor sent five ships sailing out of the port, nearly six hundred years ago, to assist in the siege of Calais; and the tides that fill the sheltered bay carried the local Crusaders in their galleon to the Holy Wars; while, further back still, in the year 640, a monastery was founded there, thus establishing it as one of the oldest settlements in the country.

In his etching, Lawrence Walker has conveyed, by simple means, the atmosphere of the place as seen on a grey, dull day. Across the harbor lies the grey town against a grey sky. In the foreground a stretch of sand, still damp from the sea, is isolated save for the carts that lumber heavily beneath their loads, and the horses and their drivers, hard at work while the tide is low.

The Spring Fleet Was In

THE scanty green carpet of the downs had unrolled to its full, making as much as possible of its meagre proportions, atoning in depth of color for what it lacked in breadth and length: if the cliffs and boulders were grayer for the green, the grass looked greener for the gray. The saxifrage had faded, but among the red-cupped moss the checkerberry shot up tender, reddish leaves, the white violets scented the swamps, and the famous wild roses of the Cape dashed the bayberry thickets with pink. The late apple-blossoms had blushed and gone, but the leaf and the hidden fruit responded to the anxious attention of the unenthusiastic farmer who wrenched his living out of the reluctant granite soil. In front of the hotels the inevitable geraniums blazed scarlet in mathematical flower-beds: and the boarding-houses convalesced from house-cleaning in the striped white scrim curtains and freshly painted blue wooden pumps. The lemonade and candy stores of "the season" sprouted with the white clovers by the wayside. . . .

Windover Harbor was alive and alert. The summer fleets were out; the spring fleets were in. Bayard could hear the drop of anchors now in the night, through his open windows; and the soft, pleasant splash, the home-coming and home-yearning sound which wakened the summer people, only to lull them to sleep again with a sense of poetic pleasure in a picturesque and alien life.—From "A Singular Life," by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin).

An Audience With Chinese Royalty

THERE is another thing I must tell you about—something of more importance than these New Year's calls—the visit of the Foreign Ministers' wives to the Imperial City. It is stated, and said to be true, that Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, had never seen a foreign lady, and that a foreign lady had never seen her. The idea was conceived that Her Majesty be asked to grant this audience, as the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps wished to pay their compliments to Her Majesty . . . After much delay and maneuvering the audience was granted.

December thirteenth was chosen as the day for the reception. At ten o'clock a mounted Chinese escort sent by the Yamen went to each Legation to escort the ladies to the British Legation, as Lady MacDonald was Dean. Each lady was in a sedanchair and had five chair-bearers and two mounted mafoos. We started from the British Legation at eleven o'clock for the Imperial Winter Palace. We formed quite a procession with our twelve chairs and sixty bearers. The Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and four interpreters joined us here, in chairs, with eighteen mafoos and sixty mounted escorts. Each Chinese was dressed in his official rank uniform. When we reached the first gate of the Winter Palace we had to leave our chairs, mafoos, escorts—all. Inside the gate were seven red-upholstered court chairs in a line, with six eunuch chair-bearers each, and many escorts. We were taken to another gate inside of which was standing a fine railroad coach presented to China by France. We entered this car, and eunuchs dressed in black pushed and hauled it to another stopping place, where we were received by many officials and served with tea. This railroad passed through a beautiful city, clean and imperial. After a little rest and tea-sipping, we were escorted by high officials to the throne-room. Our heavy garments were taken at the door, and we were ushered into the presence of the Emperor and Empress Dowager. We stood according to rank (longest time in Peking) and bowed. Our first interpreter presented each lady to Prince Ch'ing and he in turn presented us to Their Majesties. Then Lady MacDonald read a short address in English on behalf of the ladies. The Empress Dowager responded through Prince Ch'ing. Another low bow on our part, then each lady was escorted to the throne where she bowed and curtsied to the Emperor, who extended his hand to each. We then stepped before Her Majesty and bowed with a low curtsy. With a few words of greeting, Her Majesty clasped our hands in hers, and placed on the finger of each lady a heavy, chased gold ring, set with a large pearl. . . .

In simple expressions she welcomed us, and her actions were full of freedom and warmth. Her Majesty arose and wished us all well. She extended both hands toward each lady, then, touching herself, said with much enthusiastic earnestness, "One family; all one family."—From "Letters From China," by SARAH PIKE CONGER (Chicago: McClurg, 1909).

Right Thinking and Abundance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO ONE knows better than does the Christian Scientist that thought is manifested or externalized, be that thought good or bad, spiritual or material, peaceful or discordant. To think rightly is to live rightly. St. Paul said (Romans 8:6), "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Thus, according to Paul, death is a state of carnal-mindedness. The student of Christian Science is aware that so-called material sense is a false sense of being, and that a false sense perishes. In spiritual thinking we find true "life and peace." Now life, the expression of Life, God, is not mere existence. It includes all things necessary to complete satisfaction and harmony—health, sustenance, activity, power, and ability.

In the Scriptures we find revealed the true law of abundance and supply. A man's wealth does not consist of the dollars and cents, the material accumulation, he has laid away. An individual with no excess of material accumulations, but who utilizes the ideas which pertain to eternal Life, is realizing and enjoying more abundance than the one who judges his wealth by his material surplus.

Alertness, right activity, diligence, industry, honesty, and obedience are divine qualities which, when present in human consciousness, sustain us and supply our needs. As we express spirituality we find that our supply is proportionately adequate for every demand made upon it. As there is no limit to divine intelligence and power, so there is no limit to the abundance of supply. The Christian Scientist utilizes his ability not for selfish exaction, but to bless and benefit mankind, knowing that the law of divine Love is ever tenderly caring for him and for all.

On one occasion Jesus fed five thousand persons with five loaves and a few fishes; and there were gathered twelve baskets of the fragments that remained. At another time, when he fed four thousand with seven loaves and a few fishes, there were gathered seven baskets of that which remained. What a marvelous demonstration of the truth of abundance, of the law of Love! These works prove that the less there is of material-mindedness the greater is the possibility of making evident the resources of infinite Life.

The Master later called the disciples' attention to these two incidents and rebuked their lack of spiritual discernment; for even their eyes were not wholly opened to the meaning of that marvelous demonstration of spiritual power. Jesus proved that even in the "desert place" there was present overflowing abundance. His enlightened consciousness made this manifest to human sense, so that thousands of persons benefited.

Mary Baker Eddy speaks of "the all-bearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 7). To demonstrate true abundance the student must rely wholly upon God, and must not admit that there is any law in opposition to the omniactive law of good. Limitation and lack are not manifestations of divine Principle, but delusions of erring mortal sense. They indicate limited material thinking, springing from a false basis of reasoning. Thought, imbued with the teachings of Christian Science, pierces the fog of materiality, and discerns the power and presence of omniscient Truth.

The Master asked the disciples (Luke 22:35), "When I sent you without purse, and scrip, and shoes, lacked ye any thing?" Their reply indicated that their needs had been fully supplied. They had proved the truth, stated centuries later by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." They had been ministering to the spiritual needs of mankind, and their own human needs had been met.

Christian Science makes it very plain to mankind that lack is not a necessity, but an imposition. Poverty is an error to be healed, even as disease or sin is healed. One should not be mesmerized into a state of tranquil passivity to or unwitting acceptance of the claims of lack or deprivation. One should exercise righteous rebellion against such beliefs, just as one should against the suggestions of disease. The image of God knows no lack, inasmuch as the divine Mind is ever conscious of harmony and completeness.

Arguments of age, youth, time, or place cannot prevent us from experiencing the blessings wrought through spiritual understanding. Let us stop bowing before the shrine of poverty and limitation, and open our hearts and thoughts to the unlimited ideas of ever-present Mind. Thus shall we experience abundance of good.

For another editorial will be found a translation of this article into Latvian!

Pareiza domāšana un pārpilnība

(Tulkots rakstā par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu tekstā)

NEVIENS nezin labāk par kristīgo zinātnieku, ka doma izpaužas ne ārā jeb iemiesojas, vai nu tā doma ir laba vai launa, garīga vai materiāla, miera vilna vai nesaskaņīga. Domāt pareizi nozīmē dzīvot pareizi. Sv. Pāvils sacīja (Rom. 8:6): "Miesas prāta ir nāve; un Gara prāts ir dzīvība un miers." Tādējādi pēc Pāvila nāve ir miesas prāta stāvoklis. Kristīgās Zinātnes zinātnieks zin, ka tā-saukts materiālais jēdziens ir nepareiza esamības jēdziens, un ka nepareizs jēdziens izniekst. Garīgā domāšanā mēs atrodam patiesu "dzīvību un mieru." Tā tad dzīvība, Dzīvības, Dieva, izpausme, nav vienīgi tikai eksistence. Tā ietver sevī visu vajadzīgo pilnīgai apmierinātībai un harmonijai—veselību, uzturu, aktivitāti, spēku un spējas.

Svētos rakstos mēs atrodam pārpilnības un apgādības patiesō likumu atklātu. Cilvēka bagātība nesastāv no dolāriem un centiem,—materiāliem ietaupījumiem, kurus viņš sakrājis. Cilvēks, kam nav pārpilnam materiālu ietaupījumu, bet kāds liek lietā idejas, kuras attiecas uz mūžīgu Dzīvību, ieteno un bauda lielāku pārpilnību nekā tāda, kas spriež par savu bagātību pēc saviem materiāliem atlicinājumiem.

Modrība, pareiza aktivitāte, centība, darbīgums, godīgums un paklausība ir dievišķīgas īpašības, kuras, ja ir klātesošas cilvēciskā apziņā, mūs uzturu un apmierina mūsu vajadzības. Ja mēs izpaužam garīgumu, mēs atrodam, ka mūsu apgādība stāv samērā ar ikkatru tai uzstādītu prasību. Tā kā nav robežu dievišķīgai intelligencei un spēkam, tāpat nav robežu apgādības pilnībai. Kristīgais zinātnieks neizmanto savas spējas savtīgiem nolūkiem, bet lai svētītu un darītu labu cilvēcei, zinot, ka dievišķīgās Mīlestības likums vienmēr rūpīgi gādā par viņu un par visiem.

Vienā gadījumā Jēzus pašdināja pieci tūkstoši cilvēku ar piecām maizēm un nedaudz zivju; un divpadsmit kurvji tika salasīti ar atlikušām druskām. Citā reizē, kad viņš pašdināja četri tūkstoši ar septiņām maizēm un dažām zivīm, tika salasīti septiņi kurvji ar atlikušām druskām. Kas tā par brīnišķīgu pārpilnības patiesības un Mīlestības likuma demonstrāciju! Šie darbi pierāda, ka jo mazāk ir materiālā prāta tieksmju, jo lielāka ir iespējamība pierādīt bezgalīgās Dzīvības apgādības līdzekļus.

Vēlāk Meistars vērsa savu mācekļu uzmanību uz šiem diviem notikumiem un nopēla viņu garīgās saprašanas trūkumu; jo pat viņu acis nebija pilnīgi atvērtas, lai saprastu šo garīgā spēka brīnišķīgās demonstrācijas nozīmi. Jēzus pierādīja, ka pat "tukšā vietā" bija klātesoša pāri plūstoša bagātība. Viņa apgaismotā apziņa atklāja to cilvēciskam saprātam, tā kā tīkstoši cilvēku tika ar to svētīti.

Mary Baker Eddy runā par "visdārdošo un vizinošo Prātu, kam vienmēr zināma cilvēka ikkatra vajadzība, un kas to vienmēr ari apmierinās" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu, 7 lpp.). Lai demonstrētu patiesu pārpilnību, skolniekam jāpaļaujas pilnīgi uz Dievu, un viņš nedrīkst pielaist, ka ir kāds likums pretējs visdarbīgajam labā likumam. Aprobežotība un trūkums nav dievišķīgā Principa izpausmes, bet gan kļūdīga mirstīga saprāta maldi. Tie norāda uz aprobežotu materiālu domāšanu, kas izriet no maldīga slēdzienu pamata. Doma, kas pilna Kristīgās Zinātnes mācībām, izlaužas cauri materiālisma migļai un skaidri saprot visdižnošās Patiesības spēku un klātbūtni.

Meistars reiz jautāja mācekļiem (Lūk. 22:35): "Kad es jūs esmu sūtījis bez maka un kulītes un kurpēm, vai jums kas trūcis?" Viņu atbilde norāda, ka viņu vajadzības tikušas pilnīgi apmierinātas. Viņi pierādīja patiesību, ko gadsimtenēs vēlāk sludināja Mrs. Eddy (Zinātne un veselība, 494. lpp.): "Dievišķīgā Mīlestība vienmēr apmierinājusi un vienmēr apmierinās ikkatru cilvēcisku vajadzību." Viņi kalpoja cilvēces garīgām vajadzībām, un viņu pašu cilvēciskās vajadzības ari tika apmierinātas.

Kristīgā Zinātne loti labi izskaidro cilvēcei, ka trūkums nav nepieciešamība, bet gan kaut kas uzspiests. Nabadzība ir malds, no kā jādziedina tāpat kā dziedina no slimības vai grēka. Cilvēkam nevajadzētu būt mesmerizētam mierīgas pasivitātes stāvoklī attiecībā pret trūkuma vai zaudējuma prasībām, vai ari neapzinīgi tās pieņemt. Viņam vajadzētu taisnīgi sacelties pret šādiem pieņēmumiem, tāpat kā viņš to darītu pret slimības sugestījām. Dieva attēls nepazist trūkuma, tādēļ, ka dievišķīgais Prāts vienmēr apzinas saskaņu un pilnību.

Argumenti sakarā ar vecumu, jaunību, laiku vai vietu nevar aizkavēt mūs no to svētību piedzīvošanas, kas izstrādātas ar garīgu saprašanu. Beigsim liekties trūkuma un aprobežotības altara priekšā un atvērsim savas sirdis un domas vienmērklātesošā Prāta neaprobežotām idejām. Tā mēs piedzīvosim labā pārpilnību.

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Farewell to an Autumn Garden

FAREWELL to you, O autumn garden, where
Wild beauty rises like a sea—
A surf of bloom across the shining day
That breaks in fragrance, drifting free.

From earth's gray quiet in the springtime's peace,
Through summer hours of shade and sun,
You rose in beauty till the earth was gay
And joy and loveliness were one.

Nó careless challenge of the waning year,
No flaunt of flags with colors bright,
Is in these glorious hours not far away
From silent winter's dreamless night.

Farewell to you, dear autumn garden, where
The mortal heart can sense and know
The deep ground-swell of beauty underneath
His tide of days that ebb and flow!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

The Past Repeating Itself

MY WIFE set forth to do marketing in the King's Road and George said he wanted to unpack at once in his second floor back room, so I was free to do some exploring on my own. I needed a little repose after the tension of the hour that had just passed, and as I walked down the quiet street towards the river my heart began to beat more slowly and the enfolding peace of Chelsea entered my mind and body. I couldn't then have even partially explained to myself what that quieting influence was, or how it came to operate so quickly and so effectively upon me. Was it the sense of the past or the present that I found so soothing? Obviously Chelsea without its past would have been nothing, but, on the other hand, I was more interested in people than in things. Old houses did exert a potent fascination and were to appeal to me increasingly, but I found myself enchanted not only with the fact that Carlyle had lived and worked in a house in our street, but with knowing that living writers and painters were even at that moment doing their morning's stint practically under my nose. I longed to know who was behind all the doors I could see. Of course Cheyne Row was studded with old houses; without them it would have had no more than a superficial attraction, and I concluded it was the continuation of the past into the present that captivated me. The peace I speak of was not that of a graveyard or a museum. I had not chosen to live in Chelsea merely because of the past, but because the past was repeating itself. All about me people were working, talking, would drink their tea in old panelled rooms whose walls had glowed with the flickering light of little coal fires for more than two hundred years, and whose floors had felt the tread of many a famous pair of feet.—From "English Years," by JAMES WHITALL (London: Jonathan Cape. New York: Harcourt, Brace).

Moon on the Water

(Hokku)

THE duck pecks and crushes
the moon—a floating melon—
among the rushes.

ZUIRYU

Adapted by KENNETH PORTER

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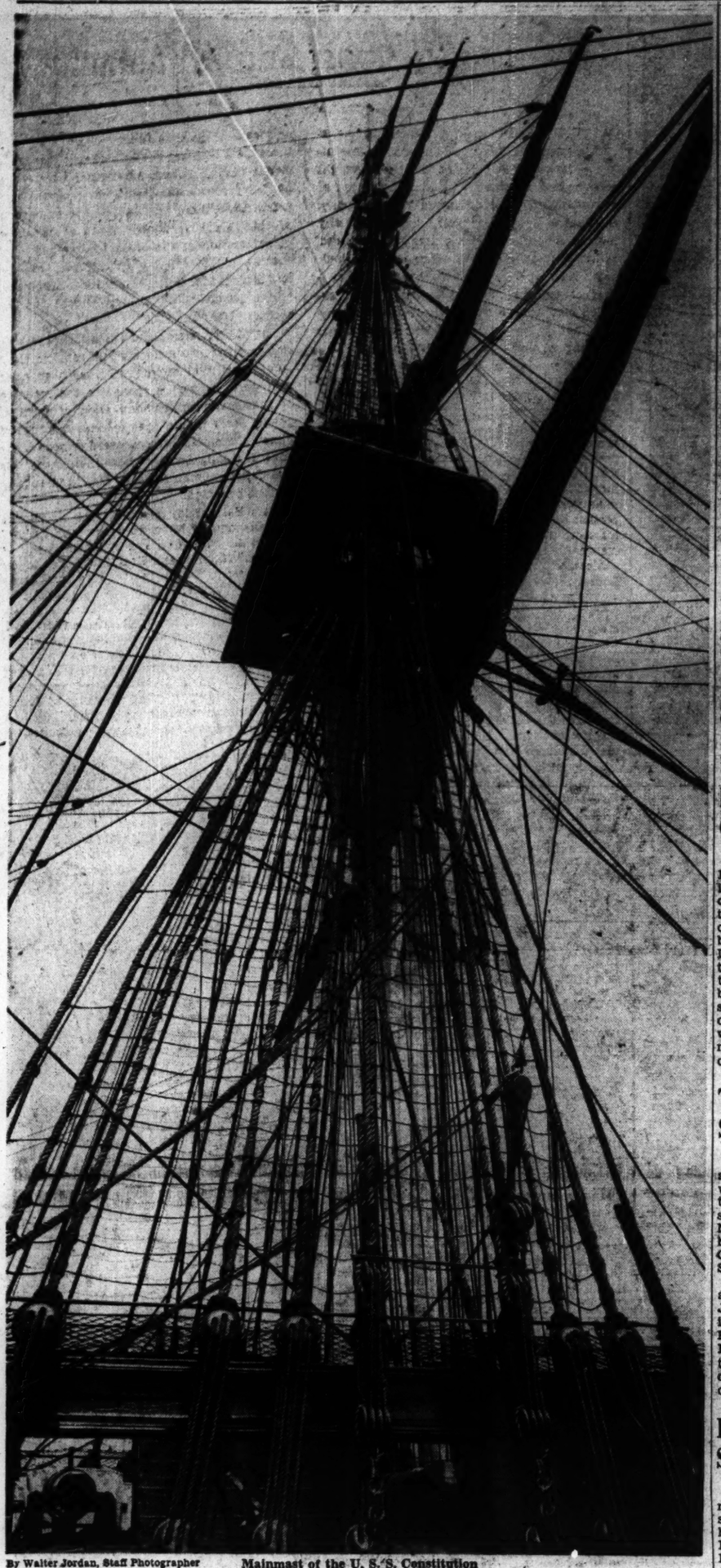
Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1937



By Walter Jordan, Staff Photographer

Mainmast of the U. S. S. Constitution

Old Ironsides Prepares for Winter

Chill winds are beginning to sing in the rigging and sweep the decks of ships along the waterfront, so in her berth at Charlestown Navy Yard the United States frigate Constitution, her masts and spars graceful in the clear fall air, is seeing a diminution of her steady stream of visitors as the summer holidays end.

It is only a matter of days before "Chips," the ship's carpenter, will begin to house the deck against the assault of winter snows and for the convenience of the average of 200 a day who make the pilgrimage to the ship at that time of year. Summer visitors run between 400 and 1200 a day.

Combatting Pirates

It was in this month in the year 1797, the year in which John Adams succeeded George Washington as President, that the Constitution—named for the famous document of 10 years before—was launched from Hartt's shipyard at Boston. She was placed in commission against the French privateers infesting American waters. In the years 1804 and 1805 the sturdy warrior participated in the war against Tripoli, which resulted in peace with the Barbary States and put an end to the tribute which the United States had been paying to Mediterranean pirates.

The War of 1812 gave the frigate her enduring place in American history, as "Old Ironsides."

Rebuilt largely from the pennies of the school children of the nation, the vessel is now a museum ship, filled with exhibits and much of her original equipment. Aboard her, Sundays, are held the church services for the yard.

Still in Commission

The ship, still commissioned in the United States Navy, presents an odd contrast as she floats beside towering modern steel warships. Despite Boston's many places of historic interest, visitors who make an endless stream over her gangway during inspection hours have made a new name for her as the most popular point of interest in Boston for both tourists and the city populace as well.

The Constitution was the first Government owned ship to dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard, which had been laid out and built in 1800 after the Federal government had appropriated $19,350 for 23 acres of land on which the yard now stands.

Opportunity is given to visit the ship daily between the hours of 10 to 4, and frequently to visit modern warcraft at other docks nearby for startling comparisons.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight, followed by somewhat overcast weather Saturday; moderately warm; gentle to moderate variable and southerly winds.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight; showers Saturday with cooler in the north portion.

All Other New England States: Fair tonight; Saturday cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds tonight; moderate shifting winds Saturday, becoming fresh southerly over the north portion; fair tonight; Saturday overcast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	74	Minneapolis	54	80
Bermuda	72	78	New Orleans	78	82
Chicago	70	90	New York	56	74
Denver	52	82	Norfolk	64	74
Helena	34	64	Philadelphia	60	76
Kansas City	72	96	St. Louis	72	90
Los Angeles	60	74	San Francisco	52	72
Miami	76	84	Washington	56	78

A—7:30 p. m. D. S. T. Sept. 24.
B—Maximum Sept. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:40 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet. Saturday, 3:15 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:00 p. m.

Mrs. Coolidge Plans Northampton Home

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, widow of the former President, is to build a home for herself in this city, it became known yesterday. Plans have been submitted to Holyoke and Springfield contractors for bids.

The former Coolidge home, The Beeches, purchased by Mr. Coolidge after he retired from the Presidency, has been without occupant and for sale for some two years. Some time ago Mrs. Coolidge purchased a plot of land here on which it is believed the new home will be erected.

Walsh Points to Danger In Federal Housing Plan

In Boston Today

Walsh Justifies U. S. Slum Plan

Slum clearance is the only justification for a federal housing project. Any other policy would lead to socialism, declared Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, speaking at the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League convention in Swampscott today.

While federal housing projects of the past were justified by the purpose of reducing unemployment, the Senator declared, "I am pleased that the Government has abandoned the policy of giving subsidies for building houses which provide low rentals for a limited few and provide houses more attractive than those occupied by the average American workman who owns his own home."

If the policy of giving subsidies were followed, he added, "we would have to have millions of such homes." And that, he said, is the direct road to regimentation and socialism.

"In my opinion, Federal housing projects for slum elimination is the only field where the Federal Government is justified."

The Senator discussed the new Federal Housing Law which he helped to guide through Congress and which makes available $500,000,000 for the next three years to provide 100,000 homes averaging four rooms each for families of moderate means.

Brookline Police Get Shorter Week

Members of the Brookline Police Department will be given one day off in seven, becoming effective on Monday, Oct. 4, through acceptance by the town selectmen of Chapter 147 of the General Laws, made possible by the recent action of the State Legislature. The municipal board turned down the police petition that they have a day off in every six. The board felt that for the present they should compromise as the members of the department now operate on a working schedule, in operation for many years, providing for one day off in eight.

Two Maine Men Succored at Sea

Two men who had been tossing around in a disabled power boat without food or water for the past three days were given both when sighted halfway between Yarmouth, N. S. and Portland, Maine, today by the United Fruit Company liner Coppename, bound from Boston to St. John, N. B.

The local United Fruit office was advised of the contact by Capt. John Duff of the Coppename, who identified the power boat as the Richard S. of Vinal Haven, Maine. He said that after the men declined to come aboard he had notified the coast guard of the position of the crippled craft.

Patrons Demand Station Hearing

The State Public Utilities Commission was asked today by Representative James A. Burke to grant a hearing to persons who use the Mt. Hope Hyde Park stations of the New Haven Railroad, which the road plans to close permanently next Sunday.

Mr. Burke charged that the railroad had violated state regulations by failing to post notices at the two stations of its intention to abandon them for economy purposes. Residents of the area, therefore, did not know of the plan in time to attend previous hearings before the commission, Mr. Burke said.

Officials of the commission said they would take his request "under advisement." They have not yet approved or disapproved these and other changes in railroad schedules intended to curtail service on the Old Colony branches of the New Haven, starting Sunday.

August Roads Safer In Massachusetts

August produced the lowest number of Massachusetts highway fatalities since 1927.

From a total of 75 fatalities in August, 1936, and 88 for the August preceding that, the heaviest traffic month of the summer season this year recorded only 80 fatalities, helping to turn the 1937 tide of accidents downward as compared with the first eight and one half months of the previous year.

Proudly the Massachusetts Safety Council announced these figures today as evidence that its persistent campaigning for safety had begun to bear fruit. For the record to date shows a slight reduction from the fatality toll of last year which had reached more than 470 at this time.

Based on accidents per 100,000 population, Massachusetts was fourth among the states of the nation. Only the small-population states of Rhode Island, North and South Dakota, revealed better records.

Discharge of Old Employee Denied

Denial that his firm had discharged an employee of 10 years' service with but 15 minutes notice came today from Leopold Berkowitz, treasurer of the South End Hardware Company, said to be the largest such concern in Boston.

The denial came in reply to published statements of the Retail Store Clerks Union of the American Federation of Labor that a strike had been called among workers of the company last Saturday because of such an incident.

The strike was reported ended early Monday, but Mr. Berkowitz today denied that a settlement had been reached at that time. The union said an agreement was subsequently signed.

Conry Sees Big Shipping Future

Here today for a conference with Richard Parkhurst of the Boston Port Authority, Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association, and other members of the Chamber of Commerce, Joseph A. Conry of the U. S. Maritime Commission in Washington, D. C., predicted that within the next decade there will be a greater advance in the American merchant marine than has been seen in any 50 years of the nation's history.

Mr. Conry said he believed methods of handling cargo in Boston could be improved with a resultant beneficial effect upon port business.

Another caller at the Chamber of Commerce was Gerald S. W. Smith, president of the Grenada, B. W. I., Chamber of Commerce. He advocated establishment of a steamship service from Boston as a terminal to the Leeward and Windward Islands to handle increasing business.

The Grenada official was in Montreal this week urging greater cooperation in this line by the Canadian National Steamships Company. He suggested to M. D. Liming, general secretary of the Chamber, and to Mr. Davis, that a good-will tour of the West Indies be sponsored for Boston business and shipping men.

Boston Air Line For Springfield

Making its bid to become one of the "R. F. D.'s of the air" that the Post Office Department has begun to favor, Mayflower Airlines, summertime Cape Cod operators, will inaugurate two flights daily between Boston and Springfield, Mass., beginning Tuesday with two flights, one at 8:30 a. m., and the other at 3:30 p. m. from the East Boston airport. Flight time is 50 minutes. Return trips from Springfield will be at 8:30 a. m., and 4 p. m.

Harvard Men Start on Road To Win Degree

Freshmen of M. I. T. Join Professors in Camp for Acquaintance

Conant Issues Call

Harvard Square and the historic Yard swarmed with young men today, the advance guard of 1000 newcomers to the University on the eve of its 302nd academic year.

Some diffident, some carrying off their unfamiliarity with the scene and tradition with a knowing air, but nearly all of them inquiring their way to Memorial Hall, they cluttered up the walks and gateways prior to enrollment at Memorial, which began a week's program of registration and meetings to acquaint them with their new home. Tonight the freshmen will be welcomed to Harvard by President James B. Conant, in a reception at the Union at 7:30.

Across the city, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, more than 300 of the entering class of 600 left by bus this afternoon for the Institute's twelfth freshman camp, which will open tonight at Lake Massapoag, Dunstable, with the largest attendance in its history. Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice president of the Institute, will start the three-day round of orientation activities with an official welcome.

Harvard's freshmen constitute a normal enrollment, since admissions are strictly limited to 1000 under the college regulations. Tech's 600 were chosen from more than 1000 applicants under the Institute's plan of stabilization of enrollment. Total registration, including all classes and graduate students, on Monday, the opening of Tech's 71st year, is expected to be slightly higher than last year.

Total of 8200

At Harvard, registration will be completed Saturday and Monday with the expected arrival of 2700 upperclassmen—a total comparable to last year. Enrollment in the college and in the 10 graduate schools, college authorities said today, will be approximately 8200, or slightly off the enrollment of 8263 last year. A gain of 75 is expected in the Graduate School of Business Administration, bringing the registration to about 950.

The program at Tech's freshman camp, which is in charge of the Technology Christian Association, will include numerous athletic contests and talks by members of the administrative staff and by leaders of undergraduate activities. Among the first yearmen at camp will be 200 freshmen who at the invitation of the M. I. T. Nautical Association came several days before opening to participate in sailing.

In a similar program at Harvard, tomorrow will find the freshmen buckling down to the serious business of matriculation from secondary school to college. The day opens with a short service at the Harvard Memorial Church at 8:45 o'clock, conducted by Dr. Willard L. Sperry. Then the whole class will attend a meeting at the New Lecture Hall, at 9 o'clock, to hear college officers explain some of the intricacies of the year's studies.

Freshmen Guided

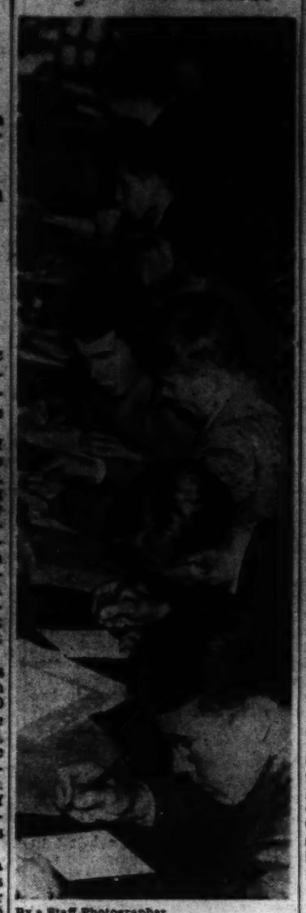
Dean A. C. Hanford, of Harvard College, will outline the relation between the student's freshman year and the rest of his college career. Walter B. Briggs, associate librarian of Harvard, will explain how the students can use the university's libraries, totaling nearly 4,000,000 volumes. Dean Delmar Leighton, in charge of freshmen, will discuss the major difficulties faced by students in their first college year.

The rest of the day will be spent by the freshmen in conference with their course advisers, in special language examinations, and in tours of the Widener Library. To hear about Harvard sports, the freshmen will gather at the Union tomorrow night for addresses by William J. Bingham, director of athletics and other speakers.

Academic work begins Tuesday at Technology and on Wednesday and Thursday Harvard will hold the first

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Day to Remember



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Freshmen Registering at Long Table

Railroad Cuts Its Service In Hartford Strike

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—An embargo by the New Haven Railroad on so-called "less carload pick-up and delivery freight" brought more tension to the truck strike zone today as Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy sought for the third time to effect a settlement.

President Howard Palmer of the railroad announced the embargo last night and said that henceforth consignors of freight in less than carload lots would have to handle their own trucking.

Heretofore the railroad, through its express agency, transported all this type of freight to and from the cars.

Mayor Spellacy's latest attempt to bring peace to the strike area came after conferences with temporarily deposed union leaders last night. He planned to meet with strikers' representatives at his office today.

R. L. Pearson, vice-president of the New Haven railroad, said the embargo was declared after the Railway Express Agency notified him that strike pickets planned to interfere with deliveries in the Hartford section.

Mr. Pearson made it clear, however, that the railroad would continue to accept freight which the consignee himself would attempt to deliver from the Hartford yards and that which the senders delivered to the freight yards.

It is estimated that an average of 120 tons of "less carload pick-up and delivery" freight, valued at many thousands of dollars, is received here daily. W. L. Halliday, assistant superintendent of the Hartford division office of the railroad, said the New Haven's business had improved 20 per cent since the strike.

State Policemen Joseph Kaminski and James Conlon reported arresting Frank Anderson, 27, of Hartford on a charge of throwing objects at a passing motor vehicle. It was the first arrest of the strike so far. Another truck was reported stoned near Tolland, but no arrests followed.

Crime Curing Held Cheaper Than Prisons

Providence Parley Seeks Wiser School Dealing With Wayward

Comparative Costs

Scouting for 86 Possible on Outlay for One Boy in Reformatory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24—More extensive education of children, both as a preventive and as a cure for crime, was urged here today before a conference of 300 New England and Federal officials, including judges, G-men and parole officers.

The conference, which opened last night, and continues through tomorrow, is the second annual New England gathering on probation, parole, institutional treatment and crime prevention.

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont last night appealed for larger public expenditures for Boy and Girl Scouts, public playgrounds, CCC camps and Federal Youth Authority projects. Victor C. Passage, director of probation in Fairfield County, Connecticut, today declared that school teachers and principals need better training to deal with probationary pupils.

Probation for Youth

Judge Patrick P. Curran, of the Rhode Island Superior Court, urged probation rather than prison for delinquent youths, wherever "the public can be properly safeguarded" in such a reform attempt.

Declaring that crime prevention work is far cheaper than prison costs, Governor Aiken said that in Vermont it costs $595 a year each to keep boys and girls in State reformatories, while for the cost of keeping each one of these youngsters, Scout training could have been given to 86 boys.

Regarding the treatment of probationers in schools, Mr. Passage said, "The school is not in most instances geared to give adequate attention to those children of low average intelligence. Many of our school teachers and principals are not trained to deal with the problems our probationers exhibit in school. They bully the child, hold him up for ridicule or threaten to have him sent away to reform school."

Normal Living

That the more difficult, yet cheaper, step of having delinquent children live among normal ones is preferable to segregatig the delinquents in prisons was stated by Judge Curran.

"The object of the law is, if possible, to reform the character of the accused; and the character of a person sent to state prison or the penitentiary is seldom improved by that experience," he asserted.

"If the public can be properly safeguarded by some other disposition of the case, that course ought to be followed. It is of the greatest importance that the magistrate about to impose sentence be fully informed as to the type of variant of the accused before sentence is imposed."

Barnacles Cleared From Fishing Boat By Action of Sand

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sept. 24 (AP)—A new and inexpensive way of removing barnacles from the bottom of fishing craft has been found by Capt. Manuel Thomas of the Evangeline D.

The captain had to call upon a picket boat from the Wood End coast guard station to release his vessel after she stuck fast in the sands of Long Point at the entrance to Provincetown harbor.

Surveying the craft after tying up at the wharf, Captain Thomas noted that the action of the sand against the bottom of the boat had cleared it of barnacles.

"Now we won't have to haul her up for cleaning for some time," the captain said.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Metropolitan—



Bing Crosby and Martha Raye in "Double or Nothing." 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10. Stage: Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians. Fenway: 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan on Broadway," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. Paramount: 9:35, a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

Modern—
"Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley and Alan Hale. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Footloose Heiress." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Boston—
"Saturday's Heroes," featuring Van Heflin and Marian Marsh. 11 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:55, 10:30. Stage: Milton Berle, with his radio show.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Exeter—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Parnell." 3, 5:38, 8:35. Also "Coronation." 1:10, 5:08, 7:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Born Reckless," with Brian Donlevy, Barton MacLane and Rochelle Hudson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Stella Dallas," with Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles and Anne Shirley. 3:20, 6:25, 9:35.

Uptown—
"Love Under Fire," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 3:20, 8, 7:40, 10:20 Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"Dead End," starring Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea, Humphrey Bogart and others. Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "It Can't Last Forever," with Ralph Bellamy and Betty Furness. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9

University—
"Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold. 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also "Marry the Girl," with Mary Boland and Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
"Spanish Earth," 1:40, 3:20, 5:05, 6:30, 8:20, 10:05. Also "News of the Day," 1, 2:40, 4:10, 6, 7:40, 9:15.

Tremont—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:15. Also "Café Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power, 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 10:05.

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Vogues of 1938," starring Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:00, 4:05, 7:09, 10:12. Also "The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:00, 9:08.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Siam," "Life of the Northern Seals," "Sports Greatest Thrills," "Stranger Than Fiction," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30, a. m. to 11 p. m.

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Orchestra under the direction of William Dolan. Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street, Charlestown. 8.

Other Events

Field and Forest Club—
Informal Dance at Gardner Manor, 293 Washington Street, Brookline. 8:30.



Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Colonial Portraits by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

Week in R. I. Marked by Brown Opening

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24—Brown University, one of New England's oldest institutions of higher learning, opened its 173rd academic year this year with traditional pageantry including a procession of students and faculty members down College Hill.

High lights of the convocation in the old First Baptist Meeting House were the award of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former Chancellor of Germany, and an address on "The Constitution" by Dr. Henry M. Wriston who is beginning his first full academic year as president of the university.

Two additional assistant professors took up their duties in the department of economics as the new academic year began. Dr. Philip Taft, former research assistant in economics at the University of Wisconsin and an associate economist on the Social Security Board, assumes his duties at Brown. The other addition is Dr. Donald C. Horton of the University of Michigan, former economic analyst with the Department of Commerce.

Prof. George E. Bigge, chairman of the department of economics at Brown, is on leave of absence for a year and has accepted an appointment as a member of the Social Security Board at Washington.

* * *

Race Track Issues

New complications were added during the week to the dispute raging between the State administration and officials of the Narragansett race track in Pawtucket.

After conducting hearings for several days, the State Division of Horse Racing found track officials guilty of misuse of funds. It ordered Walter E. O'Hara dismissed as an officer and employee of the Narragansett Racing Association and suspended the track's license.

Attorneys for Mr. O'Hara and the Racing Association immediately went before the Supreme Court. The justices ordered the State Racing Division to show cause why a writ of ceriotrari should not be issued. Earlier, the State Division of Horse Racing had ordered Mr. O'Hara ousted, but the Supreme Court quashed the order, finding the evidence obtained by the division was insufficient.

Meanwhile, a civil suit for libel, asking damages of $100,000, was brought against Mr. O'Hara. This suit is added to two suits for criminal libel already pending against Mr. O'Hara.

The last races of the summer meet at Narragansett race track were held Saturday afternoon. The division's order suspending the track's license went into effect after the last race was run.

Through the columns of his newspaper, the Star-Tribune, Mr. O'Hara continues to wage his side of the dispute. He charges the State Division of Horse Racing with being biased and prejudiced, and declares the order against him was reached without support of legally competent evidence.

* * *

Indian Village

Near historic Mount Hope in Bristol, R. I., where an Indian village once stood centuries ago, a new Indian village is being erected by "palefaces" complete with wigwams and lodges.

This latest venture is the first Indian village to be established in the State under WPA supervision. It will be used by Bristol Boy Scouts as a camping and meeting place.

It was at Mount Hope that King Philip, youngest son of Massasoit, succeeded his brother as chief sachem and established his principal village. There he gathered his allies in 1676 to plan and launch the King Philip war.

Each of the three wigwams to be erected for the scouts will be 25 feet high and 18 feet in diameter and the principal lodge will be 46 feet in diameter and 17 feet high. The frameworks will be of wood erected over cement floors. When the structures are erected, artists will paint Indian scenes on the canvas.

A Swing Session at the Met.

The Arts in Boston

If the stampede of youth down the aisles of the Metropolitan Theater yesterday morning is any indication, this week at the Metropolitan Theater is going to be one long swing session. Between the five stage shows daily by Tommy Dorsey and his band, the Met offers "Double or Nothing," with Bing Crosby and Martha Raye, on the screen.

Mr. Dorsey and his boys know how to "beat it out" and they sandwich "sweet" numbers like "Dark Eyes" and "The Last Thing I Do" in with the more relentless rhythms of "Satan Takes a Holiday," "Beale Street Blues," "Marie," "Trombone Man" and "Posin'." Mr. Dorsey's type of "swing" is euphonious, sophisticated and marked by frequent dashes of musical wit. It is less raucous than most jazz of this variety. The leader is reticent in displaying his virtuosity on the trombone, though he does take a solo passage now and then.

Adding their not inconsiderable bits to a bright show are Nichols and Roberts, who "shag"; Edythe Wright and Jack Leonard, vocalists; Johnny Woods, whose amusing line of chatter keeps pace with an almost endless number of imitations; and the Four Kraddocks, French comic acrobats.

"Double or Nothing" is another of those musicals in which a batch of variety acts are tied together with a thread of plot so improbable that you will do well to forget about it entirely. One of the prize spectacles shows gondolas plying through undulating fountains while Martha Raye sings.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Saturday's Heroes"

Little Weston College defeated big Calton University in the final minute to play for the first upset of the season on the Keith Boston Theater gridiron yesterday. Aside from conventional shots of the players in action, however, "Saturday's Heroes," as the new film is called, essays an attack on a system under which colleges allegedly thrive on a $40,000,000 annual gate by hiring "ringers," but expel these paid players for such minor racketeering as selling tickets to speculators. Van Heflin and Marian Marsh are the romantic leads in a film with more behind it than most gridiron epics.



Clark Gable

Appearing in "Parnell," Now at Exeter Theater

Milton Berle is a hilarious one-man show, despite his vulgarities. He is assisted by a number of comic stooges, an adagio act and two singers.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Charlie Chan on Broadway"

Largely because he has never once failed us, Charlie Chan is easily our favorite movie detective. "Charlie Chan on Broadway," the latest in the series now at the Paramount and Fenway is no exception to the standard. It is amusing, exciting, mystifying and expertly put together. There is the proper number of suspects when a female gangster is found slain just as Charlie, on his way to Honolulu, is being honored at a banquet by the New York police department. In the person of Warner Oland, he delivers the usual Chanoriams as he picks clues neatly out of the air. Joan Marsh, J. Edward Bromberg, Douglas Fowley, Harold Huber and Donald Woods are among the principals.

"Varsity Show," previously reviewed in these columns, is Warner Brothers' latest college kid musical, with clowning by Ted Healy, orchestra and choral music by Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians and crooning by the Lane sisters and Dick Powell.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Footloose Heiress"

For a frankly Grade B picture, the new film at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters is rather good fun. It is the old one about the romantic young fellow (Craig Reynolds) and the rich advertising man's spoiled daughter (Ann Sheridan). In the course of his life as a hobo, which he prefers to pampered ease on Beacon Hill, the hero agrees to prevent the advertising man's daughter from making an objectionable match. This he eventually accomplishes by the simple expedient of marrying her himself.

What ever else it may not do, "Footloose Heiress" provides a needed antidote for the weightier matters of the previously reviewed "Stella Dallas," which throbs through the celluloid much as it did in the silent days. Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles and Anne Shirley play the principal roles. J. D. B.

Franck's "Béatitudes"

The Federal Music Project's State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, last season, under A. Buckingham Simson, brought César Franck's unjustly neglected oratorio, "Les Béatitudes," down from a dusty shelf and revealed its glories and its weaknesses to interested and, upon the whole, grateful audiences. Last night at Sanders Theatre in Cambridge, they offered it once more, for re-enjoyment and perhaps reconsideration. It was a spirited performance, whose technical quality ranged from adequate to brilliant, and which owed much to the dramatic intelligence and musical taste of the soloists—Mesdames Etta Bradley, Thelma Jo Fisher and Eleanor Steber, and Messrs. Eugene Conley, Melvin Crowell and Theo. S. Carreiro.

The work wears well. That is not to say that one grows any the less conscious of its faults—the mawkishness of many measures, the red-flare-and-pink-tights diabolism of others, the more obvious Franckish dabblings in canonic imitation and hand-over-hand chromatic modulation. Nevertheless one does feel increased appreciation and admiration of those passages (and they are not few) in which the voice of Franck speaks with the accents of full maturity, whether in exquisitley ethereal or in somber simplicity of mood, or in stunning opulence of harmonic and instrumental color and piled-up climax—a magnificence in which the horns not of Elfland but of Walhalla play so rich a part. And one grows more appreciatively aware of Franck's orchestral and scenic use of the chorus, which at its best is as remarkable as his effective treatment of the solo voices.

Yet it is unlikely that the "Béatitudes" will gain any wide popularity in this country, however well and devotedly it may be revived. For the Anglo-Saxon countries are nurtured in the Handelian oratorio tradition, whose solid piety and forthright utterance seems to us more seemly than the sentimentally fragrant subtleties and polychromatic splendors of the Gallic manner.

S. S.

Airports Bettered In New Hampshire With Federal Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 24—The airports in New Hampshire's three largest cities are receiving considerable improvement with the aid of federal funds.

At Concord a 10-room administration building is being built. From it will be controlled the field lights, aerial beacon, radio directional beam, and the radio sending and receiving station. In addition to the control room, the first floor will include ticket, waiting, and rest rooms. On the second floor there will be a four-room apartment for Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Marston, the former the manager of the airport and Mrs. Marston the only woman airway dispatcher in the country.

The field itself has been improved by the installation of landing lights as well as hard surfacing of the runways.

At Manchester hard surface runways have already been provided and a large new hangar and administration building are practically completed. The area of this field is being increased by the acquisition of additional land.

The Manchester and Concord airports are considered to be the most important in the state for they are both used by the Boston & Maine-Vermont Central Airways.

Field lighting is planned for the Manchester port as well as that at Nashua. The latter city has a new hangar erected with federal aid several years ago.

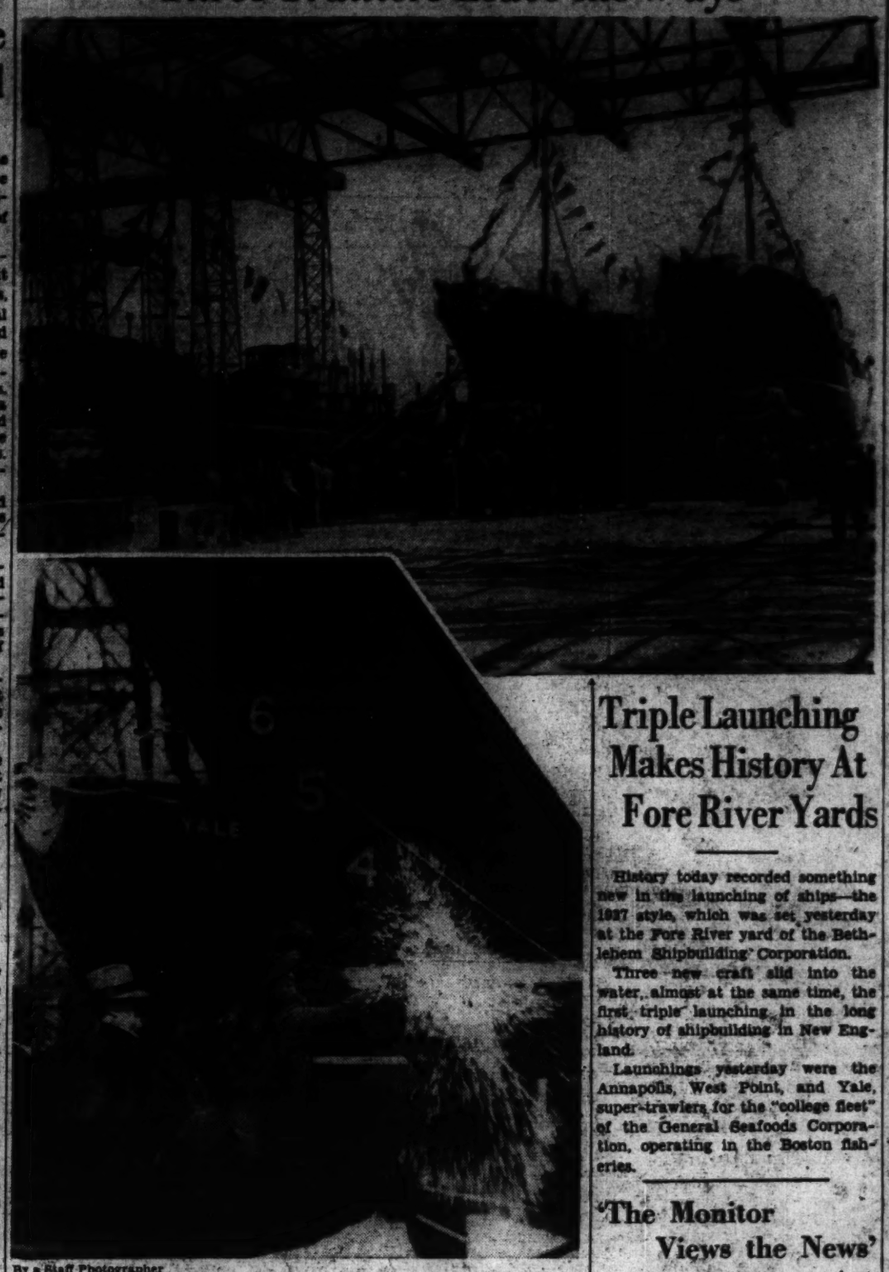
Wellesley to Mark Constitution Birth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 24—To mark the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, Wellesley College will present a series of lectures, followed by discussion, on Nov. 15, 16 and 17. The lectures will be given by Prof. Thomas Reed Powell of Harvard Law School.

In announcing this series on the Constitution, Prof. Edward E. Curtis of the Department of History and Political Science said prominent alumnae would be invited to help vitalize the subject matter and afford an opportunity for undergraduates to become acquainted with graduates who have found satisfying careers in law, politics, government work and civic affairs.

Three Trawlers Leave the Ways



By a Staff Photographer

Top—Yale, West Point and Annapolis, Modern Steam Trawlers
Bottom—Mrs. Odell C. Young Names the West Point

Triple Launching Makes History At Fore River Yards

History today recorded something new in the launching of ships—the 1937 style, which was set yesterday at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

Three new craft slid into the water, almost at the same time, the first triple launching in the long history of shipbuilding in New England.

Launchings yesterday were the Annapolis, West Point, and Yale, super-trawlers for the "college fleet" of the General Seafoods Corporation, operating in the Boston fisheries.

'The Monitor Views the News'

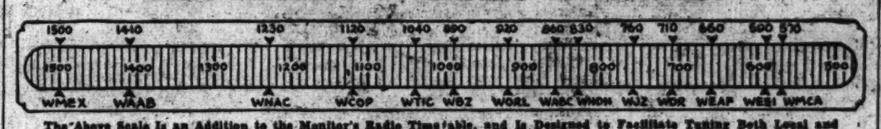
Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Britain—Daily, no regular time assigned, WNBC, 1350kc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Band concert	"Lucille and Lanny"	Studio speakers	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Three Treys: vocal	"Escorts and Betty"	"While the City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, songs	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Sport reports	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; sport column	News; golf summary	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Popular variety	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	D. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00	Poetic Melodies	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String band
7:15	Continental Music	Swing quartet	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Chemistry of Today	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Recorded speaker	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Boaks Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Music Hall: com-	Campbell's Royalists	Lucille Manners, so-	Humorous talk	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:15	edy; soloists; or-	Network speaker	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Songs They Write"	Jack Ward, soloist
8:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Vocalist; pianist
8:45	Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	"Dance Melodies"
9:00	Hollywood Hotel:	"Believe It or Not":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Detective Drama"
9:15	dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Detective Drama"
9:30	revue; vocal solos;	Harmonica group	Court of Human Rela-	Political talk	"Professional Hour"
9:45	Ray Paige's Orch.	Kidoodlers; quartet	tions: sketch	Political talk	"Professional Hour"
10:00	"Songshop"; Kitty	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter": sketch	Aloha Islanders	Jane Clifton, songs
10:15	Carlisle; Albert	vocal soloists	"First Nighter": sketch	Aloha Islanders	David McSweeney, songs
10:30	Spalding; orch.	"Fortune Stories": de-	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Dance music
10:45	Talk, Daniel Roper	tective mysteries	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Today in Sports"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Dance music
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30	J. Marshard's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Interstate Commission	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra
11:45	J. Marshard's Orch	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Crime program	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go": music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	Musical Clock	Special program	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"What's New"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"A Helping Hand"
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	Morning Carnival	"Poetry Corner"
9:30	Fiddler's Fancy	"As You Like It": news	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	Piano Moods: songs
9:45	Fiddler's Fancy	Sketch and music	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	Songs of Italy
10:00	Aunt Harriet's	"Sweethearts of Air"	Song recital	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	Children's Hour	"Raising Your Parents"	Charioteers: quartet	"Choir Loft": organist	"Front Page Drama"
10:30	Aunt Harriet's	"Raising Your Parents"	Manhatters: orchestra	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Children's Hour	Bill Krenz' Orchestra	Manhatters: orchestra	Bachelors: quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	"Good Morning"	Ed Fitzgerald and com-	Organ recital
11:15	Organ recital	Minute Men: quartet	NBC piano duo	pany: variety	"Uncle Ted"
11:30	Concert Hall: Com-	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"The Mystery Chef"	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	pensaky Trio	Nagel's Rhumba Orch.	"Melody Men": trio	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Jack Shannon	News; Noonday Revue:	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News; stocks	soloists; orchestra	violinist; organ	Luncheon music	Italian radio review
12:30	"The Goofs": Jack,	Hessberger's Orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Popular music; weather
12:45	Del and Ray	Golf summary	Concert ensemble	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	The Captivators	"Our Barn": children's	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Vocal recital	program	Vocalist: organ	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Buffalo Presents":	National Farm and	Marimba Melodies	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Quakertown Varieties
1:45	"Buffalo Presents"	Home Hour: Farmers'	"Dance Time"	Studio speaker	Quakertown Varieties
2:00	Football game	Union program; talks;	Sport reports; music	Sports Matinee	Quakertown Varieties
2:15	Football game	U. S. Army Band	Dartmouth-Bates foot-	Sports Matinee	Short Story Editor
2:30	Football game	Louis Panico's Orch.	ball game	Sports Matinee	D. Marshall's Orchestra
2:45	Football game	Football game	Dartmouth-Bates foot-	Sports Matinee	D. Marshall's Orchestra
3:00	Football game	Football game	ball game	Red Sox-New York base-	Organ concert
3:15	Football game	Football game	Dartmouth-Bates foot-	ball game	Studio speaker
3:30	Football game	Football game	ball game	Red Sox-New York base-	Sport reports
3:45	Football game	Football game	Dartmouth-Bates foot-	ball game	Sport reports
4:00	Football game	Football game	ball game	Red Sox-New York base-	Sport reports
4:15	Football game	Football game	Dartmouth-Bates foot-	ball game	Sport reports
4:30	Ohio State-Texas	Football game	ball game	Red Sox-New York base-	Sport reports
4:45	Ohio State-Texas	Football game	Dartmouth-Bates game	ball game	Sport reports
5:00	Christian game	Football game	Local sports	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15	Christian game	Football game	Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Football game	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Varieties Show
5:45	The Boston Hour	Studio musicale	garten: sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Ben Feld's Orch.	Golf summary	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Football Forecasts	News: vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Feature: music	Norsemen: quartet	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	J. Marshard's Or.	Message of Israel:	Top Hatters: orchestra	News Service	String rhythm band
7:15	"Some Time"	speaker; organ	Top Hatters; pianist	Pacific Southwest tennis	"Jungle Jim"
7:30	Concert Hall:	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	finals	Songs New and Old
7:45	Jacques Jolas	Jim's Question Bee	Kemper and company	Pacific tennis	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00	Saturday Night	Home Towners: Cliff	Meredith Willson and	"Hi There, Audience":	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:15	Swing Session	Hall: songs; orchestra	his orchestra	Ray Perkins; music	Travel talk
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.	Fray and Braggiotti	Linton Wells, talk	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Your Invention"
8:45	sketch: soloists	Nola Day, songs	NBC Concert Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Your Invention"
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Louisiana Hayride":	"Serenade at Nine"
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	NBC Concert Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Serenade at Nine
9:30	Among Our Sweets	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery": dra-	B. Calloway's Orchestra	Dance music
9:45	Lud Gluskin's Or.	Hot Shots	matic sketch	B. Calloway's Orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	"Gun Smoke Law":	NBC Jamboree: comedy;	Morton Gould's Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15	vocalists; male	western sketch	soloists; orchestra	Sylvia Froos	M. Kellem's Orchestra
10:30	trio; guest soloist	"Gems of Light Op-	NBC Jamboree; comedy;	G. Olsen's Orchestra	M. Kellem's Orchestra
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	era": soloists; orch.	soloists; orchestra	G. Olsen's Orchestra	"Today in Sports"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	M. Alpert's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:15	B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	M. Alpert's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:30	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	B. Swanson's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra
11:45	Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	B. Swanson's Orchestra	"Day's End": organ

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To be sure, all is not gold that glitters . . . but it's certain that all that glitters is smart this season. Yet it doesn't have to be merely gold. You can get the same effect from sequins, rhinestones, jet, and yes, even silver. And you may plant this glitter just about any place you wish; the more surprising the location the better it is.

Clinking chunky gold costume jewelry invariably takes care of the gold proposition, and the same holds true with silver. At the Gift Show we happened in on a display (By Napier) that included massive pieces of jewelry that you'll see around town in many a smart shop. Gladney's, C. Crawford Hollidge's, Filene's and Shreve's, for instance. Bracelets that seem completely to cover the wrist and run on up toward the elbow. Some that even resembled handcuffs, with everything but the key! A gold necklace that is just one long sleek snake, that bites into itself anywhere as a trick way of fastening itself around you would be no end smart with a simple stark black dress. A bracelet matches it, with bamboo jewelry, too, and some of the triple strand necklaces look for all the world like the bamboo portieres we used to see around, with a colored bead in between each short piece of bamboo. And we have yet to see a more fascinating little powder box than Napier's copy of a fabulously expensive affair, done in what we call a jammed-up gold. It's made of that deep, rich gold that seems to have so much depth, and the top is all uneven in a fascinating way. The best way we know of really to describe it is to say that it looks like frosting on a cake that you've gone over with a fork, lifting the icing here and there . . . making little rifts which stay right up in place! For loose powder.

Your sequins will be found on anything . . . from a hanky up. You'll even see veils that are sprinkled with them . . . sometimes there's a sequin lip right where your lip would normally be. A sequin jacket, of black, iridescent, or almost any color, will do wonders for an evening dress you want to survive the season. And you can carry the sequin ensemble right down to your feet! With nothing less than a pair of slinky sandals that wrap themselves around the toes and instep. These are by Delman . . . you might know . . . and you can get them at Crawford Hollidge's.

♣♣♣

A Handsome Corsage Within Modest Purse

If we were an enterprising young man bent on sending a young woman an occasional corsage and living within our meagre income at the same time, we don't know but what we'd be more than inclined to send said young woman a box of Rosart Refrigertor flowers. The ones that Mollie Boynton handles, and that you can buy out at Miss Ayers Shop, at Coolidge Corner in Brookline. Because we really think the recipient would have a bit of difficulty in finding out whether or not they were really real, anyhow. Especially the orchids. Colors are duplicated perfectly, with all the shading thrown in. And they have an added feature that fresh flowers haven't acquired. That is you can put them in the refrigerator after they've been worn to the point where they're a bit bedraggled . . . and they perk right up, and start anew! There are orchid corsages, gardenia, rose corsages, violets and just about everything but the Vassar daisy chain in this particular line.

♣♣♣

Doing Something About Mt. Washington Snow

Word had hardly been noised around to the effect that there were a few feet of idle snow up on Mt. Washington, when it just became too much for a ski-enthusiastic friend of ours who couldn't stand it any longer without doing something about it. And it seems that the best thing she could do about it at the moment, by way of expressing herself, was to come home wearing on her head a little Tyrolean number.

A number which brought forth much comment . . . but it's downright cute; once she gets her hair fixed just right for it. One of the usual turned up in back, and down in front models, with a band of red rolled yarn running around it, and two fat little tassels finishing it off. But it's the crown that tells the story! For there, neatly embroidered in every gay color you can think of, is the story of a perfect day for those who go in for skiing. You start off with the sun coming up over the Alps, first of all; with lines of white wool for the snow. And then they've brought in everything else you can think of, from a little man caught in the act of stemming to the trail marks of a perfect Christy (so they tell us) after the skier has been there and gone.

Edelweiss even comes into the picture . . . and at the end of the day you'll find food and rest in a cunning little Chalet, $6.50 at R. H. Stearns. In brown and blue and green. And awfully attractive with just the right kind of suit.

Janet Trent

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Viola Philo, soprano.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Queena Mario; Orpheus Choir; Tex O'Rourke; Jean Sablon; dramatization; symphony orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music": Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor; Henry M. Neely, narrator.

4:00 WAAB, Symphonic Hour: classical recordings.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The World Is Yours": Smithsonian drama.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

6:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Tim and Irene," with Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra in "Fun in Swingtime."

6:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Our American Neighbors—Dominion of Canada": narrator; soloists; orch.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music of the Masters: soloist; harpist; orch.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jane Froman; Don Ross; vocal trio; Tim and Irene; D'Artega's Orch.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilsen.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Summer Stars: Joe Cook; Joan Edwards; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Symphony Orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor; Dick Powell.

7:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), WOR Salutes Twelve New Northwest Stations.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: "Alice in Wonderland," Part I.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Herbert Marshall; Claudette Colbert; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; Nelson Eddy; orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Monster dedicatory program by Don Lee to Pacific Northwest stations.

8:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Eastern States Exposition: talks by 8 N. E. Governors.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Richard Crooks, tenor; chorus; symphony orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music, soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Sunday Night Party: James Melton; Robert Dolan's Orchestra; vocal soloists; Tom Howard; chorus; orchestra.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rhythm and Romance": Harold Stokes' Orchestra and soloists.

Spectator Suede Swagger Pumps



Special!

3.77

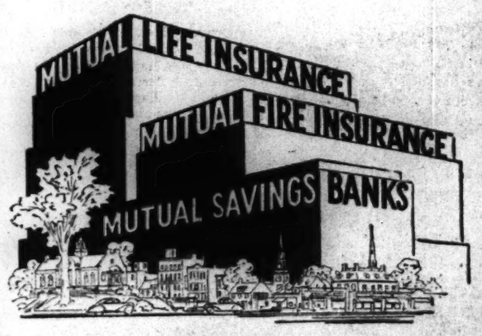
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'The Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, Sept. 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Colonial Home Community Project Opens to Public in Melrose

Only one of 13 proposed homes is completed as yet in group to run about $7000 in cost—When completed this project will take Greater Boston step nearer goal of planned communities

The Real Estate Week

A Melrose colonial home development opened its gates today to the public in answer to a ceaseless clamor from families of moderate means for suggestions of architectural dignity and individuality in homes that can be bought for as low as $6900 with land included.

When Moreland, as the development will be called, is finished—only one of 13 proposed homes is now ready for occupancy—Greater Boston will have advanced one step nearer to the goal of "planned" communities, laid out with due consideration for the nearness of schools, traffic hazards, distinctive architectural treatment and designing to harmonize with the natural advantages of individual lots.

So . . . when the family man with $6900 goes to Royal Barry Wills, architect and sponsor of Moreland, and says he wants the best that a small amount of money can buy, the architect goes to work on the home with as sharp attention to details and out-of-the-ordinary touches as the homeseeker usually finds in the planning of a $10,000 to $15,000 home. In other words, Moreland plans call for a "new deal" in small-home construction.

Moreland has a strong point in its favor . . . an architect who has been among the loudest in acclaiming that the small, low-cost home need not look like the proverbial cracker-box. Rather does it offer a new and intriguing field for splashes of architectural genius.

Today, Moreland is merely an exhibit of 24 different designs from which prospective home owners may select their type. No two dwellings of the 13 can be alike. The exhibit is held in the only home built on the Wills property at this time, located on Old Brook Road, off the Lynn Fells Parkway. The exhibit will be open this weekend and possibly the following weekend, when it will give way to the family that has bought the first house to be constructed.

Planning began before the actual layout of the property which was so designed as to eliminate through traffic and most of the common traffic hazards. There is no direct connection with the Lynn Fellsway, even though the last lot on the property lies adjacent to the Fellsway. The entrance to Moreland from the Parkway is made via Elm Street, to Temple Boulevard to Old Brook Road.

The predominating style will be colonial with a smattering of Cape Codders. Great care has been taken to assure the development of blending architectural types and well-distributed homes according to sizes and shapes. Prices range from $6900 to $8900 for five to seven rooms.

The question of air-conditioning is one to be taken up between the prospective buyer and the sponsor. According to Mr. Wills, the demands for air-conditioning have not warranted the inclusion of this modern equipment in the original plans.

Recognition that the architect's chief mission is to design every home to be an acceptable addition to any community has won national prominence for Royal Barry Wills in the small-home field. Today he pointed out that he had only begun to learn what a broad field of endeavor stretched out before the architect in the low-price home bracket.

In tackling the construction of small homes on a development basis for the first time in Melrose, Mr. Wills declared that he was putting into practice his theory that home colonies would all be more attractive if architects were in full charge of building. "I may be wrong," he declared, "but the least I can do is to try and prove my theory in practice."






Royal Barry Wills, Architect

Sketches of Typical Colonial Type Homes in Moreland Development, Melrose

Comfort in Labrador

Since satisfactory shelter has been achieved in upper Labrador where climatic disturbances are violent and regular, there should be something of importance there for thrifty householders in milder climates who would build for greater protection against the elements. Weather-proofing for the Bowdoin-Kent Island Expedition, headed by Commander Donald B. MacMillan, famous Arctic explorer, was obtained as follows:

Ordinary wood construction was used, consisting of two-by-four-inch studs covered with cane fiber panel sheathing coated with a weather-proofing asphalt compound. Wood shingling was nailed over this and painted with a hard-wearing metallic paint. This type of construction was found desirable not only for the comfort of the expedition members but for the protection of valuable instruments.

More of this construction will be added when the expedition arrives in Labrador shortly to survey climatic conditions for another six months or so.

Others Developed Condenser

In the July 30 issue of the Monitor, on this page, under the heading "Boston sees new revenues in air conditioning," it was stated that General Electric engineers claimed to have developed an evaporator-condenser which enables the use of the same water over and over in the operation of air-conditioning plants.

Today, it is learned that the first patents for an evaporator-condenser were taken out in 1929 by the Motor Equipment Co. of Wichita, Kan., while a second concern, the Carrier Corporation, is said to have produced similar equipment in 1933. Thus, with General Electric and other air-conditioning companies entering this field, it seems quite conceivable that engineers may offset to a marked degree the overtaxing demands that air-conditioning at first promised to make upon community water resources.

Smoke Is Waste Money

If your furnace gives off heavy black smoke, you are wasting money. Smoke means incomplete combustion, and costs as much as $20 in every $100 spent for fuel, says the Modern Home Institute. Automatic coal stokers are said to eliminate this loss by feeding fuel to the under side of the fire.

N. E. Conference To Combat South On Rate Cut Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 24—Gov. Francis P. Murphy is expected to call a conference of New England delegates to draft plans for combatting the Southern move to have freight rates lowered. The plan calls for each state to appoint three delegates.

It is believed that the move on the part of nine Southern industrial states to have freight rates reduced will be a threat to New England industry if similar adjustments of freight rates in this section are not obtained. The South is acting as a unit, it is pointed out, making joint action on the part of the New England states necessary.

With the aid of Nelson Lee Smith, chairman of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, and other members of the commission as well as Assistant Attorney General Dudley W. Orr, Governor Murphy has gathered considerable information which has been conveyed to the other New England governors.

The proposed conference was suggested by Governor Murphy at the recent meeting of New England Governors at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass.

College

(Continued from Page 9)

regular meetings of all courses given by the college.

Suffolk University Law School reopens this week for its thirty-second year with a large freshman group. When registration is complete in all classes the total will probably exceed 1300.

The four other departments of the university will open Monday—the college, for its fourth year, Suffolk Law Graduate School for its third year, Suffolk College of Journalism for its second year, and the College of Business Administration for its first year.

Boston University college of liberal arts will open its college and extension division with registration Saturday and continuing through next week under the direction of Dean Ralph W. Taylor.

This year's program includes courses in natural science, history, English, foreign languages, economics, citizenship, psychology, philosophy, social science and fine arts. New courses this fall include elementary and advanced harmony, music appreciation, masterpieces of recent and contemporary music, selected operas, Shakespearean plays, Dante's work in English translation, U. S. citizenship, individual rights of citizens, foundations of social life, history of Europe, geometry, general and organic chemistry, and geography for teachers.

Secretarial Schools Open for Young Women

The Westminster Schools—Chandler, Marlborough and Fairfield—which give secretarial training for girls, opened this week with the largest enrollment in the school's history, according to Alan W. Furber, director.

Selection of the freshmen was based on aptitude tests given to all applicants to determine how much ability the individual girl possessed toward the possibility of making a success of secretarial work. Final decision was rendered in individual cases on an appraisal based on the results of aptitude tests plus high school records and estimates of character by former principals and teachers.

Naval Reserve Ends Its Cruise

Returning from a two-week cruise to the Caribbean today, the battleships Wyoming and Arkansas disembarked 925 men of the Naval Reserve and 80 officers on barges brought out into the lower harbor from the Navy Yard.

The battleships leave the men at Finns Ledge to save time, as they have to return to Norfolk.

SEC to Continue Aggressive Policy, New Head Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The Securities and Exchange Commission, under the leadership of its new chairman, William O. Douglas, will continue an aggressive but conservative policy, Mr. Douglas indicated in a press conference this week.

Succeeding another New Englander, James M. Landis of Massachusetts, in the chairmanship, Mr. Douglas, who is Sterling professor of law in the Yale Law School, spoke frankly to newspaper men. He said he would clarify three points and one of them the youthful, sandy-haired chairman defined as "what kind of a bird I am." In discussing this point he in effect charted the future course of the SEC.

"I think I am really a pretty conservative sort of fellow," Mr. Douglas began. "I believe investors should have conservative standards of finance. I am the sort of conservative who believes that simple honesty should prevail in the business world. I can't see why the little fellow should not get as good breaks as the big fellow. I can't see why some folks should deal themselves two or three hands and deal the others one hand or no hand at all.

"The standards to prevail should be those that the best elements of business adopt for themselves without the intervention of the Government. The SEC can do much to revitalize the capitalistic system along truly conservative lines."

Mr. Douglas made it clear that the SEC was not going to abandon an aggressive attitude.

"We should be and will continue to be the investor's advocate," he declared. "All other groups have advocates. We must stand between powerful groups as the investor's advocate. We want a free market and are not interested in prices as such. Where other forces some in, that is where we enter the picture.

"We will prosecute aggressively every case of manipulation that we discover. We can and will keep up with new manipulation devices. The period ahead must be one of action. It will probably be one of expansion. We have got in the SEC the swellest gang of fellows in the government. We are going to keep our organization that way. Where vacancies occur we will stand to fill them by promotion."

27 to Be Graduated From Training Ship

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Nantucket, which returned this week from an annual summer cruise to European waters, will graduatea class of 27 cadets next Tuesday morning. They have specialized in the two major courses given aboard the ship, engineering and navigation.

The cadets study two years. During the winter they have classes on ships, and in the summer they receive practical experience sailing the picturesque square rigger across the Atlantic and back. They are the future officers of the United States Merchant Marine.

Project 'Extras' Split Bay State Council 3 Ways

Study by a special committee of the Executive Council of charges made by Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly that excessive "extras" were allowed in Public Works Department contracts under the supervision of William F. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner, resulted in the submission yesterday to Gov. Charles F. Hurley of a majority report decidedly in favor of the Commissioner. Two minority reports were opposed.

Insertion of a clause to pay contractors for all extra expenses on completed projects was favored by the majority report. The committee also recommended deferring payment on incompleted projects until a final estimate on the amount due the contractors had been made by the Public Works Department.

In a minority report submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor, removal of the Public Works Commissioner was asked. Included in Mr. Kelly's report was a reminder that the removal of Commissioner Callahan was one of the Governor's campaign promises.

Another minority report, from Councillor Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, opposed payments of extras because they had not received the approval of the Federal Government, a party to many of the contracts in question.

Lieutenant-Governor Kelly warned that acceptance of the majority report would allow payment of $1,084,000 to 54 contractors waiting a decision in the present investigation.

Governor Hurley refused official comment on the matter until he has had time to consider all angles of the conflicting reports.

Realtors Shown New Field In Homes for Small Incomes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24—In the mass production of small homes to fit the needs of 80 per cent of the nation's population getting less than $2500 a year lies the salvation of the building trades from a changing pattern of urban civilization that threatens to stifle large-scale building operations, James C. Downs, editor of the Journal of Real Estate Management, told the New England Regional Convention of realtors in annual convention here last night.

Mr. Downs cautioned realtors that the form of American urban civilization is being rapidly changed by "a revolution of social and economic trends which are sharply affecting real estate values and use." Most important to realtors, he declared, is the decreased rate of population growth which since 1920 "has steadily declined."

Prior to the turn of the century, the editor noted that most American cities had doubled their populations about every 10 years, requiring extensive buildings. Today the population trend is out of the cities into the suburban districts.

Other social and economic factors cited by the editor as influencing real estate sales and construction were the declining size of the average family and the cessation of immigration.

But building need not cease because of these mitigating factors, the editor insisted, providing that builders readjust themselves to the changing pattern of their business. This they can do, he said, by giving more attention to the "economic cake" rather than simply "taking off the frosting."

Any continued housing activity, Mr. Downes continued, must be designed to reach those mass markets of the kind exploited by Sears Roebuck, General Motors and other progressive companies. "That is because 80 per cent of the nation's urban families have incomes of only $2500 or less a year."

"This is the market which realtors must reach if any large-scale housing program is to result."

"Low interest rates and long amortization seem to be the only avenue promising such a possibility. Ten years of research in building methods have given us few technical improvements which promise such cutting of costs as to greatly widen the field for housing construction and bring the new building we need."

John C. Kiley, of Boston, warned that in view of the cutting off of immigration and the tremendous decentralization of cities in recent years due to general use of the automobile we may have come to be on a plateau of realty values quite different from the pre-war values, and one that will have no bearing on former prices, present assessments or existing mortgages."

Three great barriers now blocking home ownership and holding back normal recovery were listed by Paul A. Stark, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, as follows: high interest rates, high taxes and the short periods of amortization.

"Housing problems do not arise wholly out of slum areas," Mr. Stark pointed out. "I have called attention to the slums of our large cities. But every American municipality, to a smaller degree, is paying tribute to bad housing."

"Wherever there is insecurity of shelter to any large group of our citizens, serious housing problems prevail. In 1933 an epidemic of foreclosures swept across this country. One million Americans were compelled to appeal to Government in order to save their homes. One million loans totaling $3,093,000,000 were made to save those homes."

The Wagner Housing Bill, Mr. Stark said, definitely takes the Federal Government out of the direct construction business. Hence, Federal Government will restrict itself to aiding states or localities in housing enterprises.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Champlain	Sept. 25	Plymouth	Oct. 2	Sept. 24 8:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am
¶Rex	Sept. 25	Gibraltar	Oct. 1	Sept. 24 8:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 am
*Tuscania (Bos.)	Sept. 25	Cobh	Oct. 2	Sept. 25 1:00 pm	Sept. 24 7:00 pm
†Paris	Sept. 27	Havre	Oct. 4	Sept. 26 8:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 am
Europa	Sept. 28	Cherbourg	Oct. 4	Sept. 28 1:00 pm	Sept. 28 8:00 pm
§Berengaria	Sept. 29	Cherbourg	Oct. 5	Sept. 28 8:00 pm	Sept. 29 8:00 am
‖Pres. Roosevelt	Sept. 29	Cobh	Oct. 6	Sept. 28 8:00 pm	Sept. 29 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	Sept. 30	Sept. 25 4:00 pm	Sept. 25 8:00 pm
Malolo	San Pedro	Oct. 2	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Franciscl	Sept. 3	Sept. 27 4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm

‡Except Italy, Mediterranean countries, Irish Free State and Scotland. ¶Italy and Mediterranean countries only. *Irish Free State and Scotland only. †France only. §Except Irish Free State. ‖Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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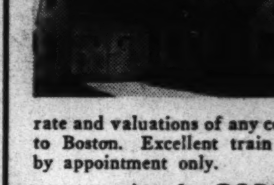


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Denny Shute Eliminated in First Round at Belmont—Local Football Tomorrow

Barron Holds Early Margin On Favorite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 24—The venerable Denny Shute, West Newton professional, twice the P. G. A. champion and winner of 12 consecutive match play tournaments, this afternoon was eliminated from the Belmont international $12,000 golf open by Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y., on the 18th hole, 1 up.

Shute, despite the fact he was two down at the turn, never gave up. He cut Barron's lead down to 1 up when he took a par 3 on the short 16 as the White Plains professional went down in 4, but was unable to win either of the remaining two holes. He had a good chance to even the match on the 18th when he was on the green in 2 while Barron was way short. However Barron chipped beautifully to within a foot of the pin as Shute watched his bid for a birdie 3 stop short of the cup.

Barron is not a newcomer to Massachusetts golfdom, having finished second in the open here in 1931. Although not a big money winner, he has played consistently this year in pay-off positions.

The majority of this morning's early matches were forced to the 18-hole and even farther before victories were decided.

Paul Runyan, another White Plains (N. Y.) professional, was extended to the 20th hole by little Frank Strafaci, amateur from Brooklyn, N. Y., before winning 1 up.

As a matter of fact the amateurs were causing plenty of trouble for their more experienced brethren. Byron Nelson from Reading, Penna., had to go to the 19th hole before overcoming John Levinson, Kennebunk, Maine, New England amateur champion, 1 up. Ed Martin, Sandy Burr, carried Charles Lacey, Great Neck, L. I., leading American player in the British open, to the 18th green before admitting defeat 1 up.

Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, coasted through his match to the tune of 2 up over Bud Geoghegan, Hartford, Conn.; Sam Snead, leading favorite to march off with the $3000 purse, didn't have much trouble with Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, walking off with a 5-and-4 triumph.

The best golf of the day was played by Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., in his 6-and-5 victory over Dan Galgano, White Plains, N. Y. The lanky Hershey star was 2 under par at the turn, carding a 33 at this point and reached the end of his match on the 13th, 4 under regulation figures.

All the contests in this morning's round were playing the best golf of the tournament. Those who were victorious, in many instances were forced to shoot either par or sub-par golf to keep in the running.

For example, Shute carded a 72, one over par, a good score for any player, but Barron came down the stretch with an even par 71. Nelson and Levinson did the course in 71's, also even par, while Runyan and Strafaci carded neat 74's.

Belmont Results Today

Emil Mashie, Fitchburg, defeated Thomas Howe, Wellesley, 4 and 2.

Lawson Little, San Francisco, defeated Art Straub, Brielle, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Harold McSpaden, Winchester, defeated Pat Circelli, Terrytown, N. Y., 3 and 2.

Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., defeated Dan Galgano, White Plains, N. Y., 6 and 5.

Tom Mahan, Beverly, defeated Andy Spann, Spring Lake, N. J., by default.

Jimmy Thompson, Shawnee, Del., defeated Willie Hunter, Conn., 3 and 2.

E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., defeated Alex Ellis, Swampscott, Mass., 4 and 3.

John Revolta, Chicago, Ill., defeated Augie Nordone, Jamesville, N. Y., 3 and 1.

Al Brosch, Farmingdale, N. Y., defeated Jerry Gianferante, Leominster, Mass., 7 and 6.

Wiffy Cox, Washington, D. C., defeated Bud Clancy, Ipswich, Mass., 1 up.

Ralph Guldahl, Chicago, defeated Bud Geoghegan, Hartford, Conn., 2 up.

Hermann Barron, White Plains N. Y., defeated Denny Shute, West Newton, Mass., 1 up.

Horton Smith, Chicago, defeated Frank Moore, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 2 and 1.

Frank Walsh, Chicago, defeated Harry Netzelbladt, Worcester Mass., 3 and 2.

Ray Mangrum, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Bob Burns, Montreal, 5 and 4.

Ed Oliver, Wilmington, Del., defeated Joe Stein, Wayland Mass., 1 up.

Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., defeated Frank Strafaci Brooklyn, N. Y 1 up, 20 holes.

Willie Goggin, San Bruno Calif., defeated Jim Fogerty Hamilton 5 and 4.

Johnny Farrell Short Hills, N. J., defeated James Demaret, Houston, Texas, 1 up, 19 holes.

Tony Manero, Salem, defeated Jack Harvey Lynn, 7 and 6.

Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna., defeated John Levinson, Kennebunk, Maine, 1 up, 19 holes.

John Thoren, Woburn, Mass., defeated Al Watrous, Detroit, Mich., 3 and 1.

Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., defeated Clarence Doser, Ardmore, Penna., 1 up.

Sam Snead, West Virginia, defeated Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, 5 and 4.

Mortie Dutra, Royal Oak, Mich., defeated Leonard Dodson, Springfield, Mo., 3 and 2.

Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., defeated Mike Turnesa, Elmstead, N. Y., 4 and 3.

Harry Cooper, Chicago, defeated Matt Kowal, Philadelphia, 4 and 3.

Pacific Coast League Playoff

Portland 9, San Francisco 6.
San Diego 6, Sacramento 1.

Local Pro Takes Belmont Medal Honors



By a Staff Photographer

Tony Manero, Salem

Spoils Division For Pro Golfers Starting Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 24—"We're in the money now."

That well could be the theme song today of any one of the 59 professional golfers who squared off here this morning in the first round of match play in quest of the $3000 purse awaiting the ultimate winner at the end of Belmont's international open match tournament. A second round of 18 holes was under way this afternoon, so that by tonight only 16 contestants will remain in the running tomorrow.

Nevertheless, those who were in the qualifying bracket of 153 or under are certain of at least $50. And, of course, those that win in today's two rounds will see their prize money mount.

The first cut of the $12,000 prize money of $250 was sliced off last night and handed to Tony Manero, popular Salem professional. Manero captured medal honors with his low 140 as a result ofg superb putting on the last three holes. He came home yesterday with a 69 as against his par 71 for Wednesday.

Leading Stars In

All of the leading favorites including Sam Snead, West Virginia; Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., Lawson Little, San Francisco; Denny Shute, Brae Burn, the two-time P. G. A. winner; Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., and Johnny Revolta of Chicago were under the wire.

Nelson put together a 70 and 71 for the two-day total of 141; Snead was close at his heels with a 142; Little, one of the top favorites, had a narrow escape with his 151; Shute was safely in with his 147; Picard used up 146 strokes; while Revolta was home with 144.

Jimmy Thomson, the golfing bomber from Pennsylvania, was way off form in yesterday's round. He posted a poor 80, but because of his record-breaking score of 68 on Wednesday, the Pennsylvania sharpshooter kept in the running with his 148.

Diegel Scores 68

Highlight of yesterday's play was the round of Leo Diegel, Philadelphia veteran and twice a national P. G. A. champion. He toured the long Belmont layout with a 68, matching Thomson's course record. Diegel's two-day total was 144.

Horton Smith and Lighthorse Harry Cooper, both of Chicago, posted exact scores, each having cards of 72-73—145. Cooper is the leading money player of the season.

Into yesterday's scrap heap went such stars as big Ed Dudley of Philadelphia, a Ryder Cup player this year; Jimmy Hines of Garden City, L. I.; Tom Creavy of Albany, N. Y., 1931 P. G. A. champion; and Bob Crowley of Norfolk, N. E. P. G. A. titlist.

The elimination of Dudley and Hines was a surprise for both have been consistent money winners during the past few years. Hines is the Metropolitan open king and recent winner of the Glens Falls open.

Guilford Out

The amateurs fared fairly well, despite the fact local stars were eliminated. Fred Wright Jr., Commonwealth, six times Massachusetts State champion, went to pieces yesterday after a stellar round of 75 on Wednesday. His score mounted to 86 for the second round. Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, another local favorite, failed to qualify when his 76-79-155 was two over the mark. Jesse Guilford, Woodland, national amateur champion in 1921, went out this morning at the fourth hole in a playoff with Leo Mallory.

Among the amateur qualifiers were the Martin twins, Ed and Leo, Sandy Burr; John Levinson, Kennebunk Beach, Maine, New England amateur champion; and Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, to name a few of the 15. Ed Martin and Strafaci shared the amateur medal honors by shooting 36-hole totals of 149.

Northeastern Starting Lineup Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Frank Meehan, re; Andy Bierenbroods pot, rt; Zenas Bliss, rg; Arthur Andersen, c; Arnold Kaufman, lg; Stan Rogers, lt; Henry Sinski, le; Vincent Labowicz, lh; Howard Milner, rh; Jim Connolly, fb; Gus Rook, qb

Huskies Facing Boston College In First Game

New England's 1937 football season slips into low gear tomorrow afternoon when several of the major college elevens take on so-called "warm-up" opponents.

At Hanover, N. H., a potentially high-powered Dartmouth machine tests its power against little Bates; a hopeful and rejuvenated Brown Bear tangles with Connecticut State; Holy Cross has a stubborn foe in St. Anselems; the University of Maine tackles Rhode Island State; Vermont journeys to Amherst; and Boston College is host to Northeastern.

While it is unlikely that any major upset will occur, it is well to remember anything can happen in this game of football. Dartmouth should have a romp with Bates, but it wasn't so many years ago that Dave Morey's eleven went down to Yale and held the raging Bulldog to a scoreless tie. St. Anslem is no set up for the Crusaders. Last year the Manchester (N. H.) aggregation fought the Purple on even terms, 0 to 0. And of course it still is a sensitive spot with Brown when the Connecticut State-Brown score is mentioned. It was 27-0 in favor of the Nutmegs.

B. C. vs. Huskies

Of local interest will be the Northeastern-Boston College game at the Heights. As a matter of fact the Husky-Eagle fray officially opens the local season.

Last year, with Al McCoy at Northeastern's helm, the Huskies went to the Eagles' nest with a score of razzle-dazzle plays designed to harass Gil Dobie's charges. Although Northeastern was forced to bow to a 26-6 score, the crowd was treated to countless thrills. McCoy's team filled the air with passes and gained 186 yards via this route, plus a touchdown.

New head coach Jimmy Dunn is planning to fill the air with footballs tomorrow afternoon. Realizing that his team will be no match for the Eagles on the ground, the Husky mentor has given his squad a dozen or so of tricky passes. So confident is Jimmy of the working of these passes he has gone so far as to predict his team will score.

"We are not ready for this game as far as the condition of the team is concerned," Jimmy revealed today. "We need more scrimmaging and practice on the defense. To date we have had only one good scrimmage."

Dunn has given his team only eight running plays and with the orders that they are not to be used often. The Husky mentor has named four sophomores and seven lettermen as Northeastern's starting team. All seven lettermen started against Boston College last year. In the backfield will be Gus Rook of Dorchester and Jim Connolly of Waltham, while the line will have Capt. Frank Meehan of Belmont at end; Stan Rogers of Great Meadows, N. J.; and Andy Bierenbroodspot of Lexington at tackles; and Arnold Kaufman of Malden and Zenas Bliss of Wakefield at guards.

Backfield newcomers will be Howard Milner of Newton and Vin Labowicz of Maynard, while Henry Sinski of Gardiner will start at left end and Art Anderson of Concord at center.

Few Reserves

What Dunn is most concerned about today is the fact that he has few capable reserves. Both the guard and tackle spots were weakened this week when Charlie Kerins, 210-pound tackle from Brookline, left to go to art school. Then Bill Hartwell of Medford, who was to have been shifted from the end squad, dropped out of the picture, leaving only Herb Palmer of Everett and John McGrath of Adams as possible subsitutes for Rogers and Bierenbroodspot.

Bill Pomeroy, chunky guard from Andover, has left college. Then big John Buckley, sophomore from Arlington, decided that he would have to spend more time with his books. All this leaves Dunn with is veterans Bliss and Kaufman and Sophomore Gerry De Napoli.

The Northeastern student body is rallying behind the team for the opener, with almost two full sections of seats being sold as soon as the tickets went out on sale yesterday.

Americans Buy Two

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Manager Merlin (Red) Dutton of the New York Americans Hockey Club has announced the purchase of two players, Clarence Day and Jack Shill, from the Toronto Maple Leafs. Day is a defenseman, Shill a left wing center. They will report for training early next month.

Cornell Varsity Eleven Faces Tough Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24—Cornell University's football team faces one of the toughest schedules in its history, and the backfield presents a difficult problem to Head Coach Carl Snavely; but the Big Red is going into its contest with Penn State, Saturday, hopeful of opening the season with victory.

Fifty candidates have been working since Labor Day on Lower Alumni Field in preparation for the beginning of the second half-century of football at Cornell. Only a dozen of these men are experienced varsity players, and the losses in the backfield of last year's captain Jack Batten, and halfback Dick Baker, are being felt.

The line, however, is already promising to be one of the strongest in the East. All seven of the men who played on the starting forward wall last season are returning, and a number of sophomores are showing up well as reserves.

Carl Spang, short but aggressive, will team at end with brilliant Negro Brud Holland. Herb Hilmer, a reserve last season, and Sophomore Fred Jaicks are being prepared for relief duty.

Capable Tackles

The tackle positions are filled very capably, and should be the strongest spots in the Cornell team. Al VanRanst and Bill McKeever were both regulars last season, and Phil Tuths, a junior who was ineligible last season, and sophomore Curt Lafey are giving them a hard battle for their jobs.

Four experienced guards are also available, with Eli Hooper, a heavy, hard-driving senior, at one side and Sid Roth, a junior regular last year, at the other on the first team. Jack Hemingway and Jim Rutledge both played consistently last season and will be ready to work a lot this year.

In the center position Ted Hughes is again a hard man to move, and Sam Stahl and Lou Grossman are being groomed for the reserve jobs.

Coach Snavely, starting his second season at Cornell, has his most difficult problems in the backfield this season. The loss of Batten and Baker left him without a competent passer and kicker among the backfield candidates. A six-man backfield stunt has been the solution, and it seems to be working out successfully.

Besides the orthodox quartet in the backfield Snavely is keeping two of his linemen familiar with the backfield jobs so that he can shift their positions for one or two plays during the game.

Lineman Does Kicking

Brud Holland, who played in the backfield early last season, has added a set of regular plays to his ground-gaining end-around runs of last season. And Eli Hooper is being used in the backfield for running plays and to do the kicking.

The development of Vince Eichler, 200-pound sophomore blocking back, makes this system more workable, since he can fit admirably into one of the line positions for a play or two.

Other backfield candidates have been working into condition during the early drills, and Bob Rose, Whit Baker, George Peck, Bob Boochever, Ken Brown, Whitey Nelson, and Bob Meagher all show promise.

With the season opening early this year and against a major opponent, hard practice sessions have been necessary, and rigorous training has been enforced. Frank Kavanaugh, who is trainer at Cornell for his first season this year, has been in charge of regular conditioning exercises and the newly equipped training room. Practice schedules have included lectures twice daily, and regular signal drills. The schedule:

Sept. 25—Penn State.
Oct. 2—Colgate; 9—Princeton at Princeton; 16—Syracuse; 23—Yale at New Haven; 30—Columbia.
Nov. 13—Dartmouth at Hanover; 25—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Newly-Crowned Yankees Play Final Fenway Series

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in fourth place, as a result of yesterday's 4-to-3 ninth-inning triumph over the Detroit Tigers, the Red Sox were today confronted with the toughest opposition in baseball—the New York Yankees. Not only are the Yanks coming, but they are coming as 1937 champions of the American League, their ambition having been realized by that Fenway setback of the Tigers, which erased all mathematical possibility of the Bengals catching the leaders. With only 10 games remaining on their schedule, the Tigers trail by 12 contests.

Three-Game Series

The Red Sox play three engagements with the new champs, singles today, tomorrow and Sunday. Manager Joe McCarthy's statement that he will keep a majority of his regulars on the field despite the fact that the Yanks are "in," may not be good news to Joe Cronin and the Sox, but it probably is to the local fans, who will be taking their final look at the Bronx Bombers before the World Series.

It seems ironical that Ben Chapman, Boston's right fielder, should play the leading role in yesterday's victory over the Tigers. Chapman formerly roamed the outfield for Joe McCarthy, and since being traded, has always taken keen delight in beating his old mates. Realizing Ben's attitude, it seems strange that his home run with Cronin and Jimmy Foxx on the bases should be the crowning blow in the Yankee flag drive.

Aided by the comeback of Lefty Gomez, the slim left-handed ace of McCarthy's pitching staff, and another fine season by Charley Ruffing, the big right-hander, the Yankee power overshadowed the field as early as the second month of the season. On May 24 the New Yorkers took the lead from the Athletics, and despite a series of injuries that included every regular except Lou Gehrig, they clung to the top and fought back threats by the Indians, Red Sox and Tigers. The champs showed a marked ability to come through in "crucial" series against their closest contenders, the test of a great "money" team.

Yanks Big Three

With Tony Lazzeri and George Selkirk on the sidelines for many weeks, the Yankee offense has narrowed to three stars, Joe Di Maggio, Lou Gehrig and Bill Dickey. Occasional help comes from Hoag, Powell, Rolfe, Henrich and Crosetti, but the aforementioned trio provides the momentum for the attack. Lazzeri and Selkirk are playing again, however, and should be back in form by the opening of the World Series, Oct. 6, at Yankee Stadium.

This is the fourth major league pennant for McCarthy. He won with the Chicago Cubs in 1929. Since moving over to the American League with the Yanks, Joe has piloted winners in 1932, 1936 and 1937.

As the Giants took the series final in Chicago yesterday, and returned to the East with a 3½-game lead over the Cubs, New York fans were today preparing for another World Series on a five-cent fare. The last big test for the Giants comes next week when they play eight games in four days with the Bees and Dodgers.

Jim Henry Wins

Jim Henry, formerly of Minneapolis, combined with Chapman to set back the Tigers in yesterday's Fenway contest, Jim, a tall, slender right-hander, held the visitors to eight hits, three of which were made by Rudy York.

Henry's trouble in the past has been a lack of stamina. Ever since his arrival with the Red Sox—at training camp two years ago—he has been a winning pitcher for six or seven innings. Defeat loomed in the ninth yesterday when the Tigers scored twice, but Cronin's double, a walk to Foxx and Chapman's homer put the quiet southerner back on top.

The Bees made it two in a row over the Pirates, Jim Turner winning his nineteenth game, 2 to 1. Only three games separate the local National Leaguers from the first division. They won seven out of 11 on their western tour and finished the season with 40 won and 48 lost in competition with the West. Considering the fact that the strength of the league, with the exception of the Giants, is centered in the West, the B's should be complimented. For the second successive season, Bill McKechnie presents the surprise club of the year.

N. E. Sidelines

Harvard's football squad was given an easy workout today. Coach Dick Harlow, after scrimmaging his teams steadily yesterday, decided to taper them off in today's workout for tomorrow's inter-squad game. Capt. Russ Allen was back at his right guard post.

♪ ♪ ♪

All of Hanover today awaited Dartmouth's opening game with Bates tomorrow with keen anticipation. Reports from the Dartmouth camp have not been too optimistic and a large crowd will be on hand to see Coach Earl Blaik's 1937 charges. There was no scrimmage for the team yesterday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two-hours of hard scrimmaging was Coach Ducky Pond's orders for today. This was virtually the last workout before the training period ends tomorrow at the Gales Ferry (Conn.) camp. The regular Blue line and a reserve backfield were victorious yesterday over the Grays, 6-0. Capt. Clint Frank, Al Hessberg, Charles Ewart and Gil Humphrey, all regular varsity backs, were given a recess from scrimmage.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Tuss McLaughry took his Brown team into the stadium today for the final drill in preparation for Connecticut State tomorrow. The Bruin mentor is not taking the Nutmegs as any set up and said yesterday that he would be satisfied with a victory, no matter how small the score. McLaughry will use the triple wingback formation again this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nine veterans will start for Boston College against Northeastern in tomorrow's opening game of the local season. Dobie named Capt. Tony Di Natale at quarterback; Tom Guinea, right halfback; Al Horsfall, fullback; and Felix Gintoff, left halfback.

Gehrig Shatters Mark Established by Ruth

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Lou Gehrig shattered one of Babe Ruth's major league records yesterday by driving in his 150th run, making it the seventh year he has sent 150 or more runs across the plate. Until this season, the Yankees' first baseman was deadlocked with Ruth at six years each.

His 150th for this year came on a grounder with two men on base in the first inning of the game with the St. Louis Browns. The play on the grounder was made at first base, enabling Red Rolfe to score from third.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Giants took first game of doubleheader with Bees 2-1, to clinch National League pennant.

Three Years Ago

Rainbow won third straight race and took 3-2 lead over Endeavour in America's cup series. Tigers clinched American League pennant for first time since 1909.

Five Years Ago

Santa Clara upset California, 12-0, in football.

Shamrocks Face Rochester Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, Sept. 24—The team which Coach George Kenneally has named to open the Boston Shamrocks 1937 American Professional Football League schedule in Rochester, N. Y., Sunday against Coach Mike Palm's Tigers will average 201 pounds, with a line which averages 204 pounds from end to end and a backfield which averages 197 pounds. Despite this heft the team is exceptionally fast up front, with Pat Swan, a 220-pound tackle from South Boston and Wake Forrest, being able to beat several of the backs on the squad.

In fact there isn't a slow man in either side the forward wall or backfield, there being no room for sluggards under the Kenneally plan of attack, which stresses speed and more speed. Kenneally's offense, which is evolved from an unbalanced line and single wing backfields, sends six and seven men in front of every play and linemen must be fast and clever of foot in order not to clog up the attack.

Three new members of the Shamrocks squad have won starting berths against Rochester, Ernie Concannon being named to the left guard berth, Hernit Davis getting the call at left end, and Frank Mittrick at fullback. The remainder of the lineup will have Tony Morandos at center, Amerino Sarno at left tackle, Pat Swan at right tackle, Don Blanchard at right guard, and Francis "Red" Fleming at right end in the line. Joe Zapustas will call the signals at quarterback, Swede Ellstrom will start at right halfback and Earl Bartlett at left halfback.

The Rochester Tigers are a community venture this year on a plan similar to that which the Green Bay Packers use, with Mike Palm as Coach and Harry Newsom is captain. The games are played in the stadium of the Rochester Red Wings baseball club. Last year the Shamrocks beat Rochester 13-0 and 14-7 and a crowd of between 12,000 and 14,000 turned out for the game in that city which was played in a snowstorm.

The Shamrocks leave Boston tomorrow morning, arriving in Rochester in the evening, where they will be quartered in a downtown hotel until game time Sunday afternoon.

American Association Playoff

(Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	2	1	.667
Milwaukee	1	2	.333

Result Sept. 23
Milwaukee 3, Columbus 0.

American Professional Football Association

Newark 21, Brooklyn 0.

Rhode Island Women Win Tri-State Golf

FARMINGTON, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—For the first time, Rhode Island held the women's tri-state golf championship today after defeating Connecticut and Massachusetts in a one-day tournament at the Country Club of Farmington. Rhode Island scored a total of 12 points against nine for the Nutmeg State and six for Massachusetts.

Three players from Rhode Island, Hellen Waterhouse, state champion; Jean Bauer, winner of the Endicott Cup medal; and Mrs. Frederick Davis, three times winner of the Rhode Island championship, made a sweep of six points and built up a lead that was insurmountable.

Miss Bauer went around yesterday in 79, the fastest pace of the entire competition. Miss Elizabeth Greene, playing No. 7 for Rhode Island, also defeated Connecticut and Massachusetts opponents.

The winner's edge over Connecticut was 5 to 4 but Massachusetts was defeated by a margin of 7 to 2.

Yanks Tie Athletics For Pennant Titles

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—By clinching the American League pennant, the New York Yankees tied the Philadelphia Athletics' record of nine, the most titles won by one club in the junior circuit.

This year's victory made the Yanks all even with the Athletics, since each has also won five world series. Here are the pennant and world championship figures for the Yanks:

1921, Won pennant, lost series to Giants.
1922, Won pennant, lost series to Giants.
1923, Won pennant, defeated Giants in series.
1926, Won pennant; lost series to Cardinals.
1927, Won pennant, defeated Pittsburgh in series.
1928, Won pennant, defeated Cardinals in series.
1932, Won pennant, defeated Cubs in series.
1936, Won Pennant, defeated Giants in series.
1937, Won pennant.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	54	.617
Chicago	85	59	.590
St. Louis	79	66	.545
Pittsburgh	76	68	.528
Boston	73	71	.507
Brooklyn	61	84	.421
Philadelphia	58	86	.403
Cincinnati	56	87	.392

Results Sept. 23
New York 4, Chicago 7.
Boston 3, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	98	46	.676
Detroit	85	59	.590
Chicago	80	63	.559
Boston	74	66	.529
Cleveland	75	68	.524
Washington	69	74	.483
Philadelphia	48	93	.340
St. Louis	43	101	.299

Results Sept. 23
Boston 4, Detroit 3.
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 9, New York 5.
Washington 3, Cleveland 2.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ben Chapman, Red Sox—His ninth-inning homer with two on base beat Tigers, 4 to 3.

Don Padgett and Mike Ryba, Cardinals—Padgett hit homer, two triples, driving in three runs, as Ryba pitched four-hit shutout in 4⅔-inning relief trick to beat Dodgers, 8 to 4.

Johnny Whitehead, White Sox—Blanked Athletics, 1 to 0, with seven hits and drove in only run himself.

Dolph Camilli, Phillies—Hit homer with bases loaded in 9-to-5 win over Reds.

Joe Krakauskas, Senators—Stopped Indians, 3 to 2, with nine hits.

Jojo Moore, Giants—Hit two doubles, three singles and scored two runs in 8-to-7 win over Cubs.

Harlond Clift, Browns—Hit homer with two on in 9-to-5 win over Yankees.

Jim Turner and Hal Warstler, Bees—Turner stopped Pirates, 2 to 1, with nine hits as Warstler singled in winning run.

Anita Lizana And Helen Jacobs Lose

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—Two smashing upsets, with Señorita Anita Lizana of Chile and Helen Jacobs of California the victims, provided the fireworks for yesterday's play in the Pacific Southwest tennis championships.

Señorita Lizana, newly crowned United States singles champion, went out in the quarterfinals of the women's singles before the crafty play of Mrs. John (Midge) Van Ryn of Austin, Texas, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Jacobs, former American court queen, went down before Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, tournament defending champion, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

BASEBALL

Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

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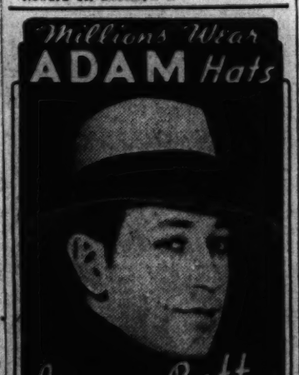
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COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Business and Industry

Conference Board Finds Reasons for Continued Cheerfulness

Commerce and Finance

Loans' Rise Seen Proof of Business Gains by Crowley

WASHINGTON (AP)—A survey of insured banks showed "significant business improvement" during the year ended June 30, a report by Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shows.

The 13,885 insured banks increased their real estate loans, exclusive of farm land, $203,217,000 during the year. Mr. Crowley said this indicated "a wide-spread advance in building and land purchases and improvements."

Loans on farm land rose from $489,244,000 to $504,107,000 and other agricultural loans climbed from $661,606,000 to $726,400,000.

Loans Have Good Gain

Total loans and discounts increased $1,907,438,000 to $17,014,623,000.

Coincident with the upward lending trend, the banks cut their holdings of Government securities $807,765,000 to $13,964,712,000.

Insured commercial banks, their resources on June 30, 1937, and the change in resources from the same 1936 date (increase unless otherwise noted) in the New England area follow:

Connecticut: 103; $555,441,000 and $32,294,000; Maine: 62; $221,068,000 and $12,713,000; Massachusetts: 197; $2,077,904,000 and $16,256,000 less; New Hampshire: 56; $92,972,000 and $2,398,000; Rhode Island: 16; $274,226,000 and $7,987,000; and Vermont: 75; $132,334,000 and $2,766,000.

Deposits in the insured banks on June 30, 1937, the per cent of change over the same 1936 date (increase unless otherwise noted); the amount of demand deposits in the latest call report and the amount of time deposits included:

Connecticut: $478,346,000; six; $280,493,000 and $177,412,000; Maine: $189,725,000; six; $70,045,000 and $113,129,000; Massachusetts: $1,765,567,000; a decrease of more than 1 per cent; $1,138,344,000 and $416,835,000; New Hampshire: $76,518,000; one; $41,844,000 and $29,892,000; Rhode Island: $235,852,000; three; $111,536,000 and $109,354,000; and Vermont: $105,637,000; 2.6; $26,128,000 and $78,318,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., (AP)—Bankers of the nation were charged by Leo T. Crowley of Washington with opposing "vigorously—sometimes even bitterly—every important reform."

Says Bankers Antagonistic

Mr. Crowley told the Kentucky Bankers Association in annual session:

"It is natural to assume that bankers would realize that the purpose of proposed reforms is to achieve results, not merely to undertake 'change for change's sake.'

"Yet bankers, on the whole, have opposed vigorously—sometimes even bitterly—every important reform that has been introduced in this country. . . .

"And how much misery and economic waste would have been spared if bankers, supervisors and legislators had taken the time to work out together a sound operating basis . . . instead of waiting for the economic catastrophes to hold up the weakness of that system to the shriveling heat of trial by fire and to the bitter gaze of a disillusioned and impoverished people."

The FDIC chairman asserted Government supervision was not aimed at complete regimentation of the banking profession which he said many bankers seemed to fear.

Pontiac Expects To Step Up Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of Pontiac motorcars in the coming year is expected to continue to increase at the rate in effect in the past few years, H. J. Klinger, general manager of the Pontiac division of the General Motors Corporation, stated at a pre-view of the 1938 models. From an annual output of 76,353 cars in 1934 production, he said, has been stepped up to 236,189 cars in the current model year.

Over 5000 of the new model sixes and model eights have already been produced, and the company is now close to a production of 1000 units a day.

For the first time in 20 years it has been possible to get assembly lines started on new models ahead of the scheduled date, Mr. Klinger added. Plans for the new season called for a production of at least 20 per cent more cars than in the season just closed.

Records set by the division this season, in addition to the number of units produced, included the largest retail sales in the history of the company, the most used-car sales, the largest export volume, the highest plant pay rolls and hourly rates of wages and the best improvement of position in relation to the rest of the industry.

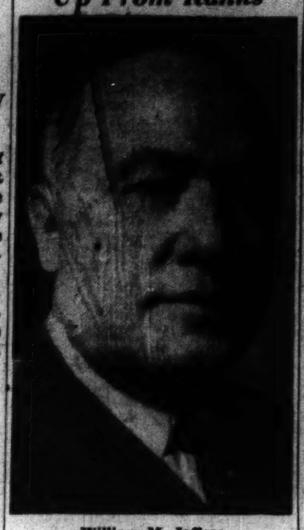
Texas Now the Largest Industrial State in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Austin, Texas.—Texas has been made the largest manufacturing state in the South and one of the largest west of the Mississippi River by the expansion of manufacturing interests in the last few years, records of the Texas Planning Board show. New manufacturing industries are starting operations in Texas at the rate of $2,000,000 a month, the board has estimated.

Factories are now employing 93 per cent more workers than in 1933, and 33 per cent more than in the peak year of 1929, while raw materials native to Texas and processed by these factories have increased in value about $400,000,000 annually, it was stated.

Up From Ranks



William M. Jeffers

First President of the Union Pacific Railroad to Rise From Humble Position to Head of One of Nation's Oldest and Largest Transportation Systems, Succeeds Carl R. Gray, Who Retires Next Month

Former Call Boy Made President Of Union Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—W. H. Jeffers, the first Union Pacific Railroad employee to rise from the train yards to the head of this large system, has been elected president, to succeed Carl R. Gray. Mr. Jeffers was a former call boy, whose duty is to locate engine and train crews when they are expected to serve on trains for which they have not received previous notice.

Mr. Gray, who will retire from the presidency on Oct. 1, was elected vice-chairman of the board and a member of the executive committee. Mr. Jeffers was elected a director.

Mr. Gray discussed the company's earnings, saying that the company had completed most of its 1937 maintenance work and that, therefore, there would not be heavy charges on this account to earnings for the remainder of the year.

He said that the equipment used in the Challenger, the luxurious low-price train operating daily between Chicago and Los Angeles, would be used on a daily train each way between Chicago and San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

Mr. Jeffers was born in 1876 in North Platte, Neb. After leaving high school there, he entered the service of the Union Pacific in 1890. His entire railroad career has been with the Union Pacific.

Excess Reserves Expand $140,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable bank funds, reflecting effects of the Administration's "easy money" policy, increased $140,000,000 during the week ended September 22.

The Federal Reserve Board, reporting this today, placed the total supply of "excess reserves," or idle bank funds, at $1,020,000,000.

Under a joint Treasury-reserve board credit policy, the Treasury released $30,000,000 of gold from its "sterilized" account. The release had the effect of channeling additional funds into the nation's banking structure, increasing the supply available for lending and tending to ease credit conditions.

The policy also involves Reserve Board purchasing of Government securities on the open market. The board's report, however, said no change was made in the Reserve Banks' federal portfolio during the week ended September 22.

Money in circulation declined $25,000,000 during the week to $6,529,000,000. This also was a factor in lifting excess reserves above the billion-dollar level.

Oregon Piling Shipments The Heaviest Since 1922

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Not since 1922 has Oregon moved so much piling to eastern points as is now under way. Shipping is expected to continue until well into November, says the Association of American Railroads.

Since the first of the year, carloadings of piling from the Oregon territory have been double those for the corresponding period in 1936. It is expected that 5000 more cars will be needed this year, with about 1600 being loaded and moved each month.

Piling, some of which necessitates the employment of three flat cars to transport, is being loaded in the vicinity of Eugene, Ore., to the 1939 World's Fair in New York and many other consigness along the Great Lakes and the North Atlantic coast, as well as for United States Government purposes.

When the heavy requirements for flat cars became acute, the Southern Pacific Railroad called upon the car service division of the association for assistance. This central co-ordinating organization provded 1000 additional steel-underframe "flats" for use where most needed. Some of the cars obtained were so scattered throughout the country that they were rounded up as far East as Baltimore, Md., and Harrisburg, Penna.

This is an example of how competing rail companies today cooperate when faced with a major transportation problem.

Utility Systems' Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric output of 19 major utility systems during the week ended September 11 last ranged from a decline of 3.7 per cent to an increase of 10.8 per cent over the like 1936 period. In the previous week output of the same companies recorded advances of from 4.8 per cent to 22.1 per cent compared with the similar period last year.

No Major Slump In Business, Is Belief of NICB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the uncertainty in the outlook accentuated by the severe decline in the stock market, there are a number of reasons for believing that the country is not on the verge of another major depression, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board, just issued.

While business activity has not yet recovered up to its normal level, says the board, there is evidence of a long-term upward movement in building, and stocks of raw materials and manufactured goods do not appear excessive.

No Basis for Slump

"No serious recession has previously occurred under these conditions," the board adds. Industrial activity, on a seasonally adjusted basis declined slightly in August. Production was maintained at high levels in the automobile, iron and steel, and electric power industries, but adjusted indexes of transportation activity and retail trade declined.

Factors suggesting the possibility of a further decline in activity, the board points out, include the abnormal labor situation, coupled with sharply rising wage costs; the practical certainty that the Government will attempt to increase further the regulation of private business, and the probability that an additional rise in taxes will become necessary.

"Automobile production in the United States and Canada, estimated at 410,200 units during August, showed," according to the Conference Board review, "an increase of 49 per cent over the corresponding month in 1936. On a seasonally adjusted basis, activity reached the highest point for any month since October, 1929. Construction activity declined rather sharply during August.

Some New Highs Made

"Production of steel ingots, on an average daily basis, reached the highest level for any August in the history of the industry. Heavy demand is reported from the canning, farm equipment and petroleum industries, but demand from the railroad and construction industries continues to lag. Production of electricity again registered a gain, reaching a new record level.

"Bituminous coal production advanced by only about one half the usual seasonal increase. Crude petroleum output also advanced. Machine tool orders rose slightly, but on a seasonally adjusted basis showed a decline for the fourth consecutive month. The decline resulted largely from a sharp drop in foreign demand.

"Activity in the field of distribution and trade declined during August. Five and ten cent stores and variety stores experienced the most substantial losses, but the drop in other divisions was also decisive.

Urban retail sales declined slightly less than sales in rural areas. Since the recovery peak in February, the dollar value of department store sales has declined 4 per cent, while the physical volume has receded 8 per cent."

Installment Sales Expansion Causes Less Apprehension

NEW YORK, (AP)—The problem of retail installment expansion, which has caused numerous observers to look to Main Street instead of Wall Street as a possible cue for the next depression—is satisfactorily adjusting itself, in the opinion of A. W. Zelomek, economist.

Estimates just made public by the economist show retail installment sales during the first seven months of last year gained by almost 50 per cent, reflecting liberalization of credit terms and influence of the soldiers' bonus payments. This year, however, installment sales during the like period gained by only about 6 per cent, or at a slower rate than the increase in all retail sales.

The extremely rapid expansion in installment sales last year, Mr. Zelomek believes, was one of the important factors in slowing down retail trade this summer.

"Retail sales gains during the first seven months of this year," he said, "might have been almost 2 per cent higher on the average if it had not been for the very heavy volume of installment sales last year. It is thus very encouraging that the force of this restraining influence has been largely felt."

South Africa Exports Maize Again to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—There are more than 20 ships en route to Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal, all with cargoes of South African maize. South Africa is once more on an export basis after being out of this market for a year.

This will mean that at least 40 ships will have arrived in the St. Lawrence from the Union of South Africa since their season began. These figures may be only partial.

Many shipping men here believe that possibly 60 ships from the Cape will have come to the St. Lawrence elevators before that river freezes. All will be loaded with South African maize.

Mother Lode to Be Abandoned

NEW YORK (AP)—After extraction of a small remaining ore reserve the mine of Mother Lode Coalition Mines Company, an affiliate of Kennecott Copper Company, will have to be abandoned, Charles Earl, president, advises stockholders. The mine is located near Kennecott, Alaska. For the six months ended June 30, last, Mr. Earl reports the company earned net profit of $988,865, equal to 40 cents a share of the capital stock, compared with $177,150, or 7 cents, in the like 1936 period.

Contradictions and Confusions In Federal Policy Called Legion

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent decision of the money moguls at Washington to spoon-feed sulking business with a dose of inactive gold has provoked the customary jibes in Wall Street about the contradiction in official monetary policy. First the drivers put on the gas and then they put on the brakes, and nobobdy has a clear idea of what they are doing except that they seem to be in danger of wasting gas and brake-lining at the same time while the car of business activity weaves its own course like an American Legion jaloppy in a Fifth Avenue parade.

Seriously speaking, Administration financial policy seems torn and vacillating between the policies of credit expansion up to, as Mr. Eccles implied last Spring, the point where the country is using all its labor potential, and the policy of stabilization which sometimes calls for a pinch or a discouragement here and there, such as certainly does not allow for the high, wide, and handsome expansion that would have to be permitted in order for all the employables and some of the allegedly unemployables to be sure of a job at any time.

Contradictions on All Sides

But contradictory policies are not confined in financial matters to the goal of credit control; because they run through our whole credit pattern; they are not confined to the credit pattern because they run through our whole political program, and they are not to be blamed on this Administration, because they stick out everywhere in our economic thought today.

In the wider field of banking and credit, the legislation of recent years, as has been frequently pointed out on this page, attempts to achieve both greater liberality and greater conservatism at one and the same time, by tightening up all the once loose parts of our credit system and loosening up all the once tight parts of that system. The effect is like pulling a blanket off the feet to cover the shoulders, or vice verse; or like patching the weak parts of a crazy quilt, thus making sure, not that it won't pull apart again, but that it will pull apart in other places than the last time.

But similar contradictions appear all over the field of political economy today. For example, last spring the President suggested that at this stage in the business cycle we ought to shift over from the production of capital goods to that of consumers' goods. Nevertheless, TVA construction goes on. Again, TVA authorities, while talking to some people, draw a picture of potential power running to waste in river water, and say it should be used; but the coal miners and the coal operators put out printed literature deploring TVA hydroelectric development because it seems bound to take markets away from the coal industry, and so let coal miners go to waste.

Then there is the contradiction between the public policy of the Revenue Act of 1936, to discourage corporations from "oversaving," and the established American corporate tradition of "plowing in earnings," either into additions and betterments or into retirement of bonds or accumulation of reserves. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been neatly caught on the prongs of this dilemma, because for years it has been encouraging the railroads to finance themselves out of earnings. The problem took tangible form last spring when Greyhound Lines asked the commission for the right to raise money by selling securities and the commission had to reluctantly grant permission to save the company from incurring the tax penalties for raising the money out of earnings.

NRA vs. Trust Act

And, speaking of the railroads, there is contradiction in the fact that they were originally regulated as monopolies but time and the progress of the industrial arts have put them in a highly competitive position; so instead of abandoning control, Congress has extended the control in order to protect the roads from their competitors.

Then there was the conflict between the philosophy of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Manufacturers who tried to continue voluntarily the practices encouraged by the NRA after its dissolution were threatened with punitive action by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice for combination in restraint of trade. The one worked against price-cutting, the other against price-fixing, and while some economic logicians managed to steer a devious philosophical course between the two, the conflict was more than abstract. Some of General Johnson's most smoking remarks were aimed at the Trade Commission.

And of course there was the celebrated contradiction between the NRA and the AAA, with the former trying to raise the status of the workingman at the expense of the farmer, and the AAA trying to reverse the process.

As the jurisdiction of government regulatory bodies is spasmodically extended, jurisdictional conflicts appear. The TVA, for example, complains that the railroad rate structure is unfair to the Tennessee Valley and asks for a complete overhaul of the rate structure (which is the only way in which the inland Southern states could get more favorable rates, due to the integrated nature of the whole structure). For once the long-suffering traffic departments of the roads were able to smile, for rates are now the responsibility of the I. C. C.

More Conflicts Noted

A year or so ago the SEC was dissuaded only with difficulty from extending its jurisdiction over banking stocks, though banks are already under the jurisdiction of either the state banking departments or the national comptroller of the currency, and in most of the cases which would have been affected, of the Federal Reserve Board. Now comes the possibility of jurisdictional conflict between the Merchant Marine Commission and the National Labor Relations Board; for the wages of seamen, though paid by employers, are subsidised by the United States Treasury under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. And the Federal Trade Commission has recently complained about some of the practices of the commodity futures markets, now under the wing of the Commodity Exchange Administration, which, for the present, is mostly Mr. Wallace.

Another conflict occurs between the aims of the allegedly nascent consumer co-operative movement and the Robinson-Patman Act. The one is aimed at cutting out middlemen's costs and the other is aimed at putting them back in again, i. e., at freezing into the distribution system the cost of middlemen whom the chains have bypassed.

Then there is the ancient conflict over foreign trade policy between high tariffs and export encouragements. The tariff keeps foreigners from accumulating dollar exchange to buy from us.

And there is the conflict over taxes. They are "paid in the sweat of every man's brow," as the Republicans love to quote Mr. Roosevelt, but the poor man pays more every year. The Sugar Act of 1937, for example, puts an excise of a half cent on every pound of sugar and via the whole quota system extracts about $300,000,000 a year out of rich and poor, mostly poor.

Three Categories

The contradictions and conflicts listed above fall for the most part, into three categories, all closely related to the current trend in politics and economics.

The first are the jurisdictional disputes between officials. They are bound to arise in a political economy which, in turning the clock back to mercantilism and pre-reformation ideals of social control, is steadily expanding the authority of Governmental agencies. As these reach out for more power, they collide and infringe, and if the sprawling structure of official experiment expands, jurisdictional conflicts will increase.

The second kind of contradictions arise out of the parlous state of economic theory. They include such collisions of thought as that between the penalty on corporate savings and the practice of plowing in earnings; between the NRA philosophy which led towards economic planning in business under political auspices, and the philosophy of the anti-trust laws, and free competition; and the contradiction between regulating the rails as monopolies and protecting them as investments.

The third kind of conflicts arise due to the modern political fashion of trying to protect everybody against everybody else. The Tennessee Valley Power consumers are protected against Pennsylvania coal miners.

Protection for Everybody

Consumers are protected against big business, while business is protected against the consumer. The wage earner and the farmer are protected against competition in their own ranks, and against each other; shippers are protected against railroads, railroads against trucks, trucks against new truck lines, and against shippers.

Domestic industry is protected against imports, and export industries are protected with bounties. The weak are protected against the strong, and since everybody has his weaknesses, everybody is being protected from everybody else somehow or somewhere.

The cause is insecurity—the limited market, the buyers' market for labor, the inability of an otherwise brilliant economic system to know or use its own strength, the artificial Malthusian system which makes it seem as though there were always too many people. The protection sought and the protection given is a protection against other people. And the further this concept of government is extended, the more discretion officials will have to take on in our economic life.

Canada Newsprint Exports Hold Gains

OTTAWA (CP)—Newsprint exports in August amounted to $10,662,000, the Bureau of Statistics reports. This was lower than the $11,234,000 in July but 17 per cent above $8,890,000 in August, 1936.

The cumulative total for the first five months of the fiscal year reached $53,249,000, a gain of 20 per cent from $42,313,000 in the same period last year.

Leading buyer was the United States, which took $8,781,000. Japan bought $377,000, Australia $364,000 and the United Kingdom $260,000.

August pulpwood exports totaled $1,912,000 compared with $1,749,000 in July and $1,107,000 in August, 1936. The cumulative five months' total was $5,830,000 against $3,937,000.

Alberta Soon to Produce Gasoline From Tar Sands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Commercial production of gasoline from Alberta's vast tar sands in the north country, near Fort McMurray, will be in operation soon, according to Government officials in the lands and mines department.

Construction work involving an expenditure of upwards of $300,000 at the Abasand plant near that town is almost complete and by late fall it is predicted the plant will be in full swing extracting the oils from the tar sands which spread over many miles of territory.

Potential oil supply in the sand deposits was estimated at 100,000,000,000 barrels by the Canadian Government experts, headed by S. C. Ellis of the Dominion Department of Mines.

U. S. Is Facing Major Decisions On Silver Policy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Administration's future domestic silver policy is being shaped with an eye to further international monetary co-operation.

Informed authorities, in outlining this procedure today, said the Treasury faces two major decisions on silver—whether to seek continuance of the London silver agreement and whether to keep on buying domestic silver at the bounty price of 77.57 cents an ounce.

Bounty May Be Continued

Both the London agreement, designed to bring some degree of stability to world silver values, and President Roosevelt's proclamation fixing the 77.57-cent price for domestic silver expire Dec. 31. The present world silver price has been between 44 and 45 cents.

It is expected the Treasury will seek to continue the payment of some bounty for domestic silver, but the amount may depend in part on whether some agreement is reached to carry on the purposes of the London accord.

Under the 1933 London Pact, 66 nations agreed to quit selling up or debasing silver coins and to enact no legislation that would depreciate the value of the white metal.

India, which holds huge silver hoards, agreed not to dispose of more than 35,000,000 ounces a year. Spain limited its silver sales to 8,000,000 ounces annually.

The United States and other producing countries agreed to purchase a portion of their domestically mined silver each year.

India Big Factor

Officials said that India, if it chose to dump silver on world markets, could hammer the price downward and generally upset silver values. This not only would be harmful to existing currency relationships, these persons said, but might make it impractical to continue the present price for domestic silver.

Authorities said the Treasury already is sounding out other nations on the possibility of new action to effect silver stability.

Because India, Australia and Canada all are large holders or producers of silver, they asserted, conversations between this country and British Empire representatives may hold the key to future international silver co-operation.

Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Exchequer, is holding a series of monetary conferences with Secretary Morgenthau this week.

Great Britain now is co-operating with the United States and France under the tri-power monetary agreement, effected last fall to eliminate sharp fluctuations in currency relationships.

Because silver movements have an important influence on international exchange, it is possible preliminary silver talks may proceed within the framework of this accord.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A hint of possible mutual action by the United States and Great Britain to curb international "hot money" movements through taxation came from Secretary Morgenthau.

The problem of international capital movements and their effects on domestic economy has been under study by the Treasury, Federal Reserve board and securities commission for more than a year.

President Roosevelt has expressed concern that heavy inflows of foreign capital, coupled with the possibility of sudden withdrawal of foreign investments in this country, might upset the national economic balance.

"Hot money" is foreign capital which may move quickly from the country to another, creating domestic credit and leaving a wake of financial problems as it moves.

Mr. Morgenthau said at his press conference that he and Roswell Magill, Treasury undersecretary, would discuss the possibility of a reciprocal British-American tax understanding on Saturday with Sir Frederick Phillips, undersecretary of the British Exchequer.

Although declining to forecast whether agreement might grow from the conversations, Morgenthau asserted that taxes on alien investments in the two countries would be discussed in the light of the "hot money" problem. Foreigners now have about $8,000,000,000 of holdings in this country.

Toledo Industry Looks For a Record Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Industries in this city are expected to reach a new peak of activity in the final quarter of 1937.

The Doehler Die Casting Co., said to be the largest manufacturer of die castings in the world, will employ 2000 or more workmen at its plant here as contrasted with a previous high mark of about 1500 employees. Considerable new machinery has been installed in both the Toledo and Pottstown, Penna., plants in anticipation of the big volume of automobile parts business on new models.

Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., is planning an increase in its production and working force this year. It will probably reach a peak of 6500 employees as contrasted with the 4500 who worked during the current season.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass, Electric Auto-Lite Co., Spicer Manufacturing Corp., Champion Spark Plug Co. and many of the stamping plants have indicated a capacity production for the last three months of the year.

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Here on Mission



Sir Frederick Phillips

Undersecretary of the British Exchequer, in Washington to Confer on Financial Problems

Year's Retail Sales Expected to Show 7 P. C. Gain Over '36

NEW YORK (AP)—The volume of retail sales in the next three months largely will determine the profits of retail companies for the full year, inasmuch as around one-third of the annual total volume is normally made in this period.

Standard Statistics Company, in a survey just made public, says "the recent hesitation in some industries—notably the building, textile and railroad equipment lines—together with the sharp decline in securities prices, has raised considerable doubt as to whether the rate of gain over last year thus far recorded can be continued, especially since comparisons will be made with a relatively active fall season last year."

Fairly representative of total retail volume, the Federal Reserve index of department store sales averaged 9 per cent higher than a year ago in the first eight months. However, the rate of improvement over last year has steadily narrowed since May and the August volume was only 4 per cent better than last year.

Nevertheless, the Standard survey sets forth: "It is believed that retail sales, as a whole, over the next three months, will show at least moderate gains over last year, and sales for the full year are expected to be perhaps 7 per cent greater than for 1936."

As supporting factors to this belief, there is cited the increase of 36 per cent in pay rolls of manufacturing industries in the first seven months of the year, and an estimated gain of 14 per cent in the cash farm income for the year, offset by Standard Statistics' estimate of only about 5 per cent increase in the cost of living.

"Barring an unexpectedly sharp increase in wholesale prices," the survey asserts, "gross margins generally over coming months should be relatively satisfactory."

Greyhound Seeks Bus Lines in Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Greyhound Corporation asks the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to acquire control of Buckeye Stages, Inc., by buying 60 per cent of the Buckeye company's common stock for $300,000.

Buckeye Stages operates bus lines in Ohio, with services to Pittsburgh and Detroit. Its gross revenue for the first seven months of 1937 was $500,062.

Southeastern Greyhound Lines, Inc., has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to merge all its subsidiaries, 10 bus lines serving the Central South, into one company.

Glidden Co. Warrants

WASHINGTON — Glidden Company filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Commission stating it will offer stock purchase warrants exercisable at $30 a share to common stockholders of record Oct. 4.

Reserve Bankers To Conduct Wide Research Program

NEW YORK (AP)—An "impartial and scientific" study of American banking, credit and other financial problems will be made by the Association of Reserve City Bankers, it was announced by Robert Strickland, of Atlanta, president of the association.

Mr. Strickland, who is president of the Trust Company of Georgia, said that "during the past 20 years, since the establishment of the Federal Reserve System, a great volume of valuable banking research has been carried on in Washington by government agencies, and by banking associations, both state and national.

"It is believed, however, that the present undertaking is the first effort to establish a comprehensive program of research into banking and other financial problems to be undertaken in this country since the national monetary commission completed its work about 25 years ago."

Among the problems in the study, Mr. Strickland said, are:

1. Changes in the capital requirements of business, the future of commercial loans, and the demand for short term capital loans.
2. The investment problem of banks and other financial institutions.
3. The significance of time deposits in commercial banks.
4. Consumer credit and installment financing—how may they be best related to our industrial and financial life.
5. Real estate mortgage financing—its place in the banking structure.

The board of trustees to supervise the study consists of the following nine bankers, drawn from various sections of the country:

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman, Chase National Bank of New York; Carl W. Allendoerfer, vice-president, First National Bank, Kansas City; Edward E. Brown, president, First National Bank, Chicago; S. Sloan Colt, president, Bankers Trust Company; Edward Elliott, vice-president, Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles; James R. Leavell, president, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, Chicago; Charles E. Spencer, vice-president, First National Bank of Boston; Lyman F. Wakefield, president, First National Bank & Trust Company, Minneapolis, and Mr. Strickland.

California Cotton Crop Record Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California expects another record cotton crop this year, says the Wells Fargo Bank. The estimated production of 642,000 bales is 45 per cent greater than the 1936 crop of 442,000 bales, which returned to growers about $27,720,000, plus $7,215,000 for cotton seed.

Planted acreage for 1937 is up 86 per cent from that of last year, and the current yield-per-acre of 500 pounds, while slightly smaller than in recent years, remains the highest of any state, being more than double the national average of 228.5 pounds.

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"WHAT HAS HAPPENED?"

FOR the majority of business enterprises in this country, the first six months of 1937 constituted a period of prosperity. There is every reason to suppose that earnings of industrial corporations for the third quarter will be good and that aggregate farm income for the year will equal or exceed the total for 1936.

In the face of these favorable developments, stock prices have suffered a decline of such severity as to arouse apprehension in the minds of many investors, causing them to ask what impending trouble the market may be attempting to forecast.

In the current issue of our Review, a study under the heading "What Has Happened to Prosperity?" sets forth some of the influences contributing to present trends.

We shall be glad to forward copies of this study upon request. Ask for Review No. 513.

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Many Stocks Fall To Lowest Prices For Last 2 Years

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Stock prices crumbled in today's market, many leaders falling 1 to 4 points to new lows for the past 2 years. There were a few off as much as 10.

Large blocks changed hands on the way down and the ticker tape frequently was behind. The pace slowed when a mild rally got under way around noon.

Support buying was scarce, but extreme declines were reduced in many cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,500,000 shares.

Financial observers, generally, searching for the cause of the fresh relapse, found a combination of circumstances rather than any outstanding news development.

Reasons for Decline

Some claimed current parleys between Secretary Morgenthau and undersecretary of the British Exchequer on suggestions for halting the so-called "hot money" menace by hoisting taxation had depressed the market.

Other factors were seen in growing doubts of trade expansion with resulting shrinking earnings and dividends.

Bonds and commodities skidded with stocks.

Among principal share sufferers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Republic, Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Macy, J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Oliver Farm, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, du Pont, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Pacific, Coca-Cola, Eastman Kodak, Allis Chalmers, Liggett & Myers "B," U. S. Gypsum, Paramount first preferred, Loew's and Owen's Illinois.

More offerings from abroad were reported and most foreign markets finished weak.

Helping to chill buying forces were reports some of the principal Eastern railroads had laid off several thousand men since the first of the month because of failure of fall traffic to come up to expectations, higher taxes and decline of net revenues due to mounting operating costs. Freight loadings, though, were up more than seasonally last week to a peak for the year.

Bond Prices Soft

The bond market sagged fractions to more than 2 points on fair turnover today. Federal loans wavered uncertainly and as share prices fell, domestic corporates retreated along a wide front.

Railroad and utility obligations came under the heaviest fire. Word this morning that three eastern roads would lay off around 25,000 employees because of rising costs did little to buoy sentiment in the carrier group.

International Hydro Electric 6s slumped around 2 points and Western Union 5s gave up about the same amount. The latter securities have been under steady pressure since the company announced omission of the dividend and reported greatly reduced net earnings.

Losing a point or more were New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, B. & O. 4½s, Rock Island 4s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Down major fractions were Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4⅜s and Erie 5s.

Foreign dollar issues were generally narrow and quiet. French 7s of 1949 advanced around 4⅛, while the 7½s of 1941 unstamped fell 2 on small sales. Japanese loans were active and fractions to a point lower.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Although liquidation lightened in the afternoon, losses of fractions to more than five points were general among shares on the curb today. Rallying power was limited despite the easing selling pressure.

Following the trend on the big board, industrial shares again bore the heaviest weight of the offerings. Aluminum of America was off more than five points at one time and losses of one to more than two points were recorded in American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and McWilliams Dredging. Sherwin Williams broke as much as six points at one phase.

Utilities joined the general retreat. Off fractions were American Gas and Electric, Cities Service, Electric Bond and Share, and United Gas.

Corn Slumps, Then Losses Overcome

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—September corn prices underwent 6⅝ cents a bushel maximum collapse today, but most of the setback was overcome in sudden rallies at the last.

Lack of buyers willing to tie up funds in big margins exacted for the privilege of trading, was a material bearish factor. So too were liberal receipts of corn, 258 cars, the largest total in months.

At the close, corn was ⅝-2¼ cents lower compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. $1.10-11, Dec. 63⅞-64, wheat 1⅜-2⅛ down, Dec. 1.05⅝-⅞, May 1.06⅞-07, and oats unchanged to ⅜ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 24—The stock market closed heavy with trans-Atlantic shares in supply. Some selective investment buying was noticeable during the early part of the session. Industrials were generally weak and foreign bonds slightly lower.

Paris, Sept. 24—Prices finished generally lower in the Bourse.

Liverpool, Sept. 24—Wheat futures advanced sharply and closed 1⅝d to 1⅞d net higher. Cotton futures closed 9 to 11 points lower, hedging, scattered liquidation and American selling, uncovering stop loss orders, which carried prices into new low ground.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	42	41¾	41¾	−1¼
65	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	65	65	65	−1
22¾	14¼	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	13½	13½	13½	−⅝
28⅝	22	Adams-Millis (2)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Sep 23
36	26¼	Addressograph (1.40)	2	25	25	25	−1¼
4⅞	1⅞	Advance Rumely	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
80¼	61½	Air Reduction (1a)	22	62½	60	60¼	−2¼
5⅛	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	7	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	24	10⅛	9⅞	10	
5⅜	1⅝	Alleghany	54	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
56⅛	15	Alleg pf xw	2	15	14	14	−1
59⅞	16	Alleg pf $30 ww	17	15½	15	15	−1
59	15	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅞
52½	18⅞	Alleg pr pf	8	18⅞	18	18	−⅞
40⅞	25	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	13	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	−1⅛
27½	12	Allen Indust (1)	7	13⅝	12	12	−1¾
258⅞	163	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	8	166⅛	163¼	164	−3
17⅛	14¼	Allied Kid (1a)	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	−⅛
33½	17½	Allied Mills (2g)	7	17⅜	17	17	−⅞
21⅞	12	Allied Stores (.30a)	79	12½	11	11⅛	−1⅞
86	68½	Allied Stores pf (5)		68½	68½	68½	Sep 23
83⅜	52½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	65	54¼	52½	52⅜	−2⅛
39⅛	17⅞	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	17⅞	17	17	−1
8⅞	3⅝	Amal Leather	12	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅝
52½	35¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	34	34	34	−2
114¾	70⅞	Amerada (2)	13	70	68	68¼	−2
101½	[illegible]	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	72	73	72	−4
41⅞	[illegible]	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	8	20	18½	18½	−1¾
60⅞	[illegible]	Am Brake Sh (3g)	18	46	42	43	−5¼
121	[illegible]	Am Can (4a)	29	94¼	92½	92½	−4½
174	[illegible]	Am Can pf (7)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Car & Fdy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Car & Fdy pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Ch & Cable (7g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Ch & Cable pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug 30
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Chicle (4a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Colortype	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Coml Alcohol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Crystal Sug	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Encaustic Tiling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am European	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am & Foreign Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am & For P $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am & For P $6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am & For P 2 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Hide & Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Hide & L pf (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Home Pr (2.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Ice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Ice pf (3½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am International	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Locomotive	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Locomotive pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Mach & Fdy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Mach & Met	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Am Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16½	7	Am Power & Light	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
87¼	40⅝	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29½	15⅝	Am Rad & St S (.30)	170	[illegible]	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
45¼	30½	Am Roll Mill (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−1⅛
101½	88	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	13	[illegible]	87	87	[illegible]
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (2)	13	[illegible]	22½	[illegible]	−2⅛
29	19½	Am Seating (¼g)	3	20	20	20	[illegible]
105¾	69¼	Am Smelt & R (4g)	74	70⅜	67¾	68⅛	−3⅛
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	−1⅛
67½	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52	51	51	−⅛
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1¼g)	36	35	33¼	33½	−2⅛
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	12	12⅞	12	12⅜	
56⅞	35⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	7	36½	36	36	−⅝
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	11	21	21	21	−⅛
187	157	Am Tel & Tel (9)	71	159½	156⅛	156⅜	−3⅛
99	72½	Am Tobacco (5)	6	72½	72½	72½	Sep 23
99⅞	71⅞	Am Tobacco B (5)	31	71⅞	70⅛	71⅛	−⅞
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138	137	137	−1
20⅛	9½	Am Type Founders	1	9	8½	8½	−1⅛
29½	14½	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	52	14¾	14	14	−1
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 9
14⅝	7⅛	Am Woolen	17	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
79	48¾	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	49⅞	45¼	45¼	−4¾
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	131	10⅞	9	9¼	−1⅞
79⅞	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	48	47	47	−2
69½	39¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	510	39¾	37	37¾	−3
97	60	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	61	55	55	−5
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	12	19⅜	18¾	18¾	−½
37½	18	Andes Copper	6	15	14⅞	14⅞	−2⅞
10¼	4⅛	A P W Paper	2	5	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 23
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1⅜g)	4	39	38½	38½	−1
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105	104¾	105	Sep 22
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	138	9	8½	8½	−⅝
99½	79¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	80	79¾	79¾	Sep 23
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	49½	Armstrong Ck (1⅜g)	18	49¾	46¾	47	−2½
16½	10	Arnold Const (⅜g)	15	10	8⅞	9⅛	−⅝
17⅝	5⅞	Artloom	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
24¾	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	21	12	11	11	−1¾
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)		82½	82½	82½	−3½
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	56½	Atch T & S F (2g)	64	57¼	54½	55	−3
104	90	Atchison pf (5)	3	90	90	90	
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	32	35	32½	32½	−3⅜
29	10	Atl Gulf & W In	2	10¼	10	10	−1
44	15¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	15	13¾	13¾	−1¾
37	23¼	Atl Refining (1)	37	24⅞	23	23	−1⅞
116½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	103	103	103	−⅞
18½	13¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	41	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	−⅝
52¾	48	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	48½	48	48	−¾
94	64	Atlas Powder (2½g)	2	62	62	62	−2
18¼	7½	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	7½	7	7	−⅝
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	22	13⅛	12	12	−1⅛
9½	4	Austin Nichols	8	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	44	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅜

—B—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23¾	13	Baldwin Loco ct	109	12	10⅞	10⅞	−1⅛
40½	17¼	Balt & Ohio	92	17¾	17	17⅜	−1⅛
47¾	20½	Balt & Ohio pf	17	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	−2⅝
45	38	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	39	39	39	Sep 17
43⅜	20	Barber Co (¼g)	37	20½	17⅞	17⅞	−3⅛
32	18	Barker Bros	1	19	19	19	−1
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	52	18¾	17½	17½	−1⅛
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅝
28⅞	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	19½	19	19	−½
105¾	100	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Sep 20
15¾	10½	Belding-Hem (1)	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅞
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	15½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	26	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−1⅛
23¾	19½	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	15	19⅜	18¾	18¾	−⅞
62¾	47	Best & Co (2½a)	1	45	45	45	−3
105½	72	Beth Steel (2½g)	173	70¾	67¼	67¾	−4¼
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17	16⅛	16⅛	−⅞
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	108	103	103	−6
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	45	43¾	43¾	−1½
38	22	Black & Decker (1a)	2	21	19	19	−3
29⅞	16	Blaw-Knox (.72g)	18	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	−2
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	54	23⅞	22	22¾	−1½
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	35	35	35	−2
25	19	Bond Stores (1.60)	*2	18⅝	18½	18½	−1⅛
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	35	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	−⅞
50⅝	38	Borg-Warner (2)	41	40¼	37½	38	−1⅜
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	2	6¼	6¼	6⅞	
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
35⅝	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	27	26	26	−⅞
23¼	13	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	23	13	12½	12½	−⅝
59⅞	34	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	65	34	29½	30¼	−3⅜
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	1	42	42	42	−2
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	36	35	35	−1
8	2	Bklyn & Queens	15	2¼	2	2	−⅜
38½	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 21
53	11⅞	Bklyn-Man T	23	11¾	11	11½	−⅛
102¼	33	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	33¾	32½	33	−⅛
52⅜	25	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	8	25	24⅝	24⅝	−⅝
50	41	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	−1
24½	13½	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	7	13¼	12¼	12¼	−1⅛
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	43	12½	11¼	11¼	−1⅛
14⅞	6⅞	Budd Mfg	56	7	6½	6⅝	−⅝
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	46	6¾	6	6	−⅞
45¼	24½	Bullard Co (1)	5	24⅛	23½	23½	−1⅛
65¼	44	Bulova Watch (4a)	15	42	39	39	−5
18⅞	11¼	Burlington Mills (1)	5	11⅛	11	11	−¼
35⅞	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	11	24⅛	23½	23½	−1⅛
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	8	4	4	4	−½
39	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Sep 22
18¼	12⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	8	13	12	12	−1⅛
36¼	26	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	26	26	26	−¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	41	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	−⅜
33⅞	13⅛	Byers Co	7	13⅞	12⅛	12⅛	−1⅛
34⅞	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	4	22½	21	21	−2

—C—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48¼	30	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	29	27	27	−3
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	70	2⅝	2½	2½	−¼
20⅛	11⅛	Calumet & H (1.10g)	74	11⅝	9⅞	10	−1¼
37⅞	24	Campbell Wy (1)	4	24	22½	22½	−2½
38¼	15	Can Dry Ginger Ale	51	15⅝	14⅛	14⅝	−⅞
17½	9⅛	Canadian Pacific	34	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜	−⅝
61⅞	37½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	37	37	37	−½
18½	9¾	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅞
35⅞	24	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	3	24⅞	23	23	−2⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅞
191¾	130	Case (J I)	17	132	127½	129	−5
100	77¼	Caterpil Tract (3¼g)	10	77	75	75	−4
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+¼
41¼	26⅞	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	50	29⅞	27	27¼	−2⅜
115	105	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 22
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	7	31	30	30	−1
39¼	29¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	29½	29½	29½	−¼
12⅜	4⅝	Cent Fdy	20	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
41⅞	16	Cent RR NJ	7	17	16½	16½	−⅞
24⅞	7⅛	Cent Violeta Sug	3	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
14⅞	6⅞	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	8	8	8	Sep 16
86⅞	53	Cerro de Pasco (4)	21	53	50	50	−3
23⅞	8	Certain-teed	24	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−1
63⅞	35½	Champ Pap & F (3)	2	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	−1⅛
48	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	12⅛	12	12	−1
68⅞	41⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	50	41⅞	38⅛	38⅛	−3¼
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91	91	91	
90½	52⅞	Ches Corp (3)	2	50	49⅛	49⅛	−3½
4⅞	1⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 20
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	1	4½	4½	4½	−⅝
6⅞	2⅛	Chi & N W	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
19⅞	6⅛	Chi & N W pf	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅞
4	1⅛	Chi Gt West	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
18⅛	5⅛	Chi Gt West pf	6	7	6⅛	6⅞	−⅛
32	18⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	19	19	19	−1
3⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
33	16⅛	Chi Pneu T	15	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−1⅛
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	37	37	37	Sep 23
3⅛	1⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
8⅛	3⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
10⅛	3⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	4	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
27⅛	11⅛	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	4	11	11	11	−⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Chick Cot Oil	7	17	16⅛	16⅛	−1
15⅝	7⅛	Childs Co	8	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
135¾	88¼	Chrysler (7g)	209	91¾	87⅞	88⅛	−3⅞
21⅝	15⅛	City Ice & F (2)	17	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
10⅝	4⅞	City Stores	7	5⅛	5	5	−⅞
48	33½	Clark Equip (1.20g)	7	34	33	33	−2
45⅛	35	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	9	36	33	33	−3
20⅞	15	Cluett Peabody (3)	21	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−1⅛
170½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	10	131	128⅛	128⅛	−4⅛
59	56¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57	57	57	−½
25⅝	14⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	25	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜	−⅞
104⅞	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	Sep 23
62⅞	35	Coll & Aik (4g)	10	38⅛	35	35	−4
51⅞	23	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	23	19⅞	19⅞	−3¼
32	22⅞	Colum Br A (1.05g)	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−1⅝
31⅞	23⅞	Colum Br B (1.05g)	1	24	24	24	−1⅝
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	209	10⅛	9	9	−1
108	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	85	80¼	80¼	−5⅝
39⅛	19⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	12	20	19	19	−1
46⅞	37½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	37½	37½	37½	Sep 13
125⅞	100	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	97⅝	96⅝	96⅝	−3½
69⅞	51	Coml Credit (4a)	25	51⅛	49	49⅜	−2⅝
114	90⅛	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	−4⅛
80⅞	50⅞	Coml Invest Tr (4)	33	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞	−½
129	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	100⅛	100	100	Sep 22
21⅛	10⅛	Coml Solv (.60)	62	11	10⅛	10⅛	−⅝
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	602	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
75⅞	41	Comwlth & So pf (3)	3	43	42	42	−3
19⅞	8⅛	Conde Nast	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
45⅛	31	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	18	30⅝	27	27⅞	−3⅛
19⅞	13	Congress Cigar	3	13	12	12	Sep 13
23⅞	14	Consol Aircraft	17	14⅛	13	13⅛	−1⅛
18⅞	8	Consol Cigar	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	−1⅛
46⅞	29⅛	Consol Edison (1¾g)	135	31½	29⅞	29⅞	−1⅞
108	99⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	−⅜
5¼	2	Consol Film	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
18⅞	8	Consol Film pf	10	9⅞	9	9	−⅞
13⅞	6⅛	Consol Laundries	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 22
17⅞	11	Consol Oil (.80a)	160	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−½
106⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep 21
[illegible]	[illegible]	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Consol Textile	15	½	½	½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Consol Coal	5	7½	7	7	−1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Consol Coal pf	10	30½	29	29	−4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Sep 21
[illegible]	[illegible]	Container Corp (1.20)	41	21½	20½	20½	−1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Baking A	31	16⅞	14	14	−1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Baking B	51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Baking pf (8)	13	83	81	81	−2½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Can (3)	29	53	50⅞	51	−3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Dia Fib (1½g)	10	13⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Ins (1.60a)	18	33	30⅞	30⅞	−1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Motors	38	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Oil Del (1½g)	24	37⅞	35	37⅞	−1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cont Steel (1)	3	21	18	18	−3½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Corn Products (3)	29	57⅞	56½	56½	−2
[illegible]	[illegible]	Corn Products pf (7)	3	161½	161½	161½	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coty	87	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crane Co	28	27⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crane Co cv pf (5)	31	107	106⅞	106⅞	−1⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cream of Wh (2g)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crosley Radio	9	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crown Cork (2)	20	40⅛	40½	40	−1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	42	42	42	Sep 22
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	39	38	38	Sep 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crown Zellerb (1½g)	61	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−1⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	86	86	86	−4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Crucible Steel	18	50⅛	45	45	−7
135	110	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k)	5	113	110	110	−5
3	1	Cuba Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1	−⅛
14⅞	6½	Cuban-Am Sugar	18	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
43	20⅞	Cudahy Pack (3¼)	10	21½	20	20½	−⅞
20⅞	7⅞	Curtis Publishing	21	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	−⅞
109⅞	64	Curtis Pub pf (7)	2	63	63	63	−1
8⅞	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	243	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
23⅞	14	Curtiss-Wright A	54	13⅞	12⅛	12⅛	−2
86	67½	Cushman 7% pf (3½)	1	67	67	67	Sep 17
90⅞	60	Cutler-Hammer (2g)	5	56	56	56	−4

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	10⅞	Davega Stores (1a)	2	11	11	11	
24	15	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅞
143½	100	Deere & Co (2g)	36	103	99	100	−6
31⅞	24	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	3	24½	24½	24½	−1⅛
29	17⅞	Diesel-Wem-Gil (1a)	7	17½	17	17	−½
58⅞	23	Del & Hudson	17	25½	23⅞	24	−2
24½	10⅛	Del Lack & W	36	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−1¼
10⅞	2⅞	Den & Rio G W pf	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 23
146½	100	Detroit Edison (6g)	5	106	104½	104½	−3½
76½	59	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	60	60	60	Sep 1
36½	23¾	Diamond Match (1a)	4	24¼	23⅞	23	−1
40½	33	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	4	34¼	34¼	34¼	
23	11¾	Diam T Mot (1)	4	12	11	11½	−1
29	16½	Dist Corp-Seagram	25	16½	15⅞	15⅞	−1¼
96	77¼	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	74	74	74	−4
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	3	18¼	18	18	−½
46¾	28	Doehler Die Cas (1g)	4	29½	28	28	−3
51	36¼	Dome Mines (2a)	11	38⅝	38	38¾	+¾
12⅝	6½	Dominion Stores	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
77¼	35	Douglas Aircraft	66	35½	32⅞	32⅞	−3
159¼	108	Dow Chem (3.35g)	3	106⅞	106	106	−1½
55	35	Dresser A (3e)	2	35⅛	35	35	Sep 23
39¼	18½	Dresser B (1e)	2	16	15½	16	−2½
1⅜	½	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	½	½	½	Sep 10
3½	⅞	Duluth S S & A pf	2	1	1	1	
8¼	2½	Dunhill Internat	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	−½
17½	12	Duplan Silk	1	12	12	12	Sep 13
180¼	142	du Pont de N (4¼g)	50	145	140	140	−6
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	2	133¼	133	133	

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17	8	Eastern Rolling Mill	11	8⅝	7½	7½	−1½
198	151	Eastman Kodak (3)	16	173	167	169	−7½
37½	27	Eaton Mfg (1¾g)	6	28	26	26	−3
16	7½	Eitingon Schild	16	7½	6½	7	−⅝
7¼	4⅝	Elec & Mus (.10e)	42	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
45½	30½	El Auto Lite (2.20g)	58	31	29	29¼	−2
16	8⅛	Elec Boat	35	8⅛	7½	8	−⅝
26⅝	14½	Elec Pow & Light	276	14⅞	13⅛	13⅛	−1½
87	53	Elec P & L $6 pf	3	47½	47	47	−6
92¼	55	Elec P & L pf	12	52	48¼	48⅛	−6⅞
44⅞	30¼	Elec Stor Bat (2)	4	30⅞	30	30	−⅞
2	[illegible]	Elk Horn Coal	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 21
[illegible]	2⅞	Elk Horn Coal pf	13	3⅞	3	3	−⅞
29	21⅞	El Paso N G (2)	18	21⅞	21	21	−1⅞
60	48	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	48	48	48	Sep 21
17⅞	7¼	Eng Pub Svc	2	7½	7½	7½	−¾
78¼	55	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	3	53¼	53¼	53¼	−3¼
[illegible]	60	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	2	54	54	54	−7
86½	65	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	63½	63½	63½	+2
9⅞	3⅞	Equitable Off Bldg	14	3⅝	3¼	3¼	−⅜
23⅞	9⅞	Erie RR	19	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	−⅞
35⅞	14⅞	Erie 1 pf	16	15⅛	14⅞	14½	−1
28¼	10½	Erie 2 pf	4	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	−1⅛
14⅞	4⅞	Eureka Vac Clean	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−½
34¼	14⅞	Evans Prod (1)	19	14⅞	13½	13⅞	−1¼
6⅞	2	Exchange Buffet	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	−¼

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71⅞	39	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	8	42	41	41	−2
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar 31
70	40½	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	6	41½	38	38¼	−3¾
29⅞	14¼	Fed Light & Trac	7	13⅞	12¼	12½	−1⅞
150	66½	Fed Mining & Sm	6	103	100	100	Sep 17
129	94¼	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
11⅞	4¼	Fed Motor	9	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅜
11½	4½	Fed Screw	10	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	−⅝
8	2½	Fed Water Serv A	2d	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
43¾	25¼	Fed D Stores (2)	2	25⅛	23½	23½	−1½
108⅞	[illegible]	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep 1[illegible]
45⅝	31	Fid P Fir Ins (1.60a)	5	33	31	31	−1½
41⅝	26⅞	Firestn T&R (2)	13	27	25¼	26⅞	−⅞
107½	99	Firestn T&R pf (6)	2	99⅞	99	99	Sep 23
[illegible]	[illegible]	First Nat Strs (2½)	8	37½	36½	36½	−1½
16¼	16⅛	Flintkote (1)	31	18⅞	16	18½	−½
58½	37	Florence Stove (1½g)		37	37	37	Sep 22
[illegible]	31	Florsheim Sh A (2)	1	31	31	31	Sep 4
9⅞	2⅞	Follansbee	9	3¼	3	3	−½
58	37½	Food Machine (2½a)	6	38	35⅞	35⅞	−3¼
34½	23½	Foster Wheeler	4	24	22	22	−3
18⅞	6⅛	Francisco Sug	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−½
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1g)	26	25⅞	24½	24½	−1⅜

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	3⅞	Gabriel A	6	3½	3¼	3½	−⅛
15⅞	8	Gair (Robert)	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−1⅛
39¼	31	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	*2	30	29⅞	30	−¼
19½	8	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	16	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	−⅞
15½	10	Gen Am Investors	12	9⅞	9½	9½	−⅞
105¼	98	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Sep 8
86½	46	Gen Am Trans (1½g)	18	48½	47	47	−1
19½	9⅞	Gen Baking (.60)	19	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	−½
14	5	Gen Bronze	12	5½	5⅛	5¼	−⅞
32½	14½	Gen Cable	8	15½	13	13	−3
65	32	Gen Cable A	8	29½	28	28	−4¼
126⅞	105	Gen Cable pf	2	105	105	105	Sep 11
52¼	28	Gen Cigar (2½g)	3	28	28	28	
64¼	43⅞	Gen Elec (1.20g)	267	43⅞	41¼	41½	−2½
44⅞	34½	Gen Foods (2)	19	34½	34½	34½	−⅞
5¼	1½	Gen Gas & Elec A	132	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅞
65⅞	58	Gen Mills (3)	2	59	57¼	57¼	−1¼
70½	46	Gen Motors (2¼g)	535	48⅞	46½	47½	−1⅞
122⅞	115	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	118	117½	118	Sep 23
15⅞	8	Gen Outdoor Adv	5	8⅛	8	8	−½
60½	35	Gen Outdr Adv A	3	35	33	33	−3
19	13½	Gen Print Ink (.60g)	8	14	13½	13⅛	−⅞
5⅞	1⅞	Gen Pub Service	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−¼
65⅞	27½	Gen Ry Sig (1)	3	28	27½	27½	−1½
5⅞	2⅜	Gen Real & Util	56	2½	2	2	−⅜
48⅞	23¼	Gen Real & Util pf	5	23	21¾	21¾	−3¼
70⅛	37⅞	Gen Refract (2h)	8	36½	34½	34½	−3¼
33⅞	19	Gen Thea Eq (¾g)	27	19	17⅞	18	−1
43⅞	28⅛	Gen Time Inst (1a)	2	30	30	30	Sep 21
38⅞	18	Gen Tire & Rubber	17	17⅞	16⅛	16⅞	−1⅞
20⅞	12	Gillette (¾g)	49	12⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−1⅛
88⅞	68⅞	Gillette pf (5)	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	Sep 22
29⅞	13	Gimbel Bros	54	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
90⅞	70½	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	64	64	64	−6⅞
51⅞	33⅞	Glidden Co (2a)	17	34	32⅞	33	−1⅞
58⅞	50	Glidden cv pf (2¾)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 20
6⅞	2¼	Gobel (Adolph)	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Goebel Brew (.20a)	19	4	3⅞	4	
50⅞	27⅞	Goodrich (1g)	65	26	23⅞	24⅞	−3⅛
87⅞	68⅞	Goodrich pf (5)	2	70	68⅛	68⅛	−3⅞
47⅞	27⅞	Goodyr T&R (1½g)	128	30⅞	28⅛	28⅞	−2⅛
141	100	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	12	101¼	97	97	−6⅛
13⅛	6	Gotham Silk Hos	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
4⅞	2¼	Graham-Paige	146	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
15	8⅛	Granby Consol Min	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅞
5⅞	2	Grand Union	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
27⅞	14½	Grand Union pf (2k)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅞
48⅞	26	Gran City Stl (⅜g)	1	24	24	24	−2
47⅞	31½	Grant (W T) (1.40a)	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	−¼
28⅞	16⅞	Gt Nor Ir Or ct (¾g)	21	16½	15	15	−1⅞
56⅞	37	Gt No Ry pf	85	38⅞	36⅞	37	−2
42⅞	30¼	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	7	30½	30	30½	−¼
39½	25	Green (H L) (1.60a)	6	25	24⅞	24⅞	−1⅞
16⅞	11⅞	Greyhound (.80)	68	11⅞	11	11⅛	−⅞
11⅞	9⅞	Greyhound pf (.55)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Guantanamo Sugar	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
17⅞	8	Gulf Mobile & Nor	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−1
59⅞	30	Gulf Mobile & N pf	3	33	31½	31½	+½

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34⅞	27	Hackensack Wat (⅜g)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
20⅞	9⅛	Hall Printing	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅞
31	25½	Hamilton W (1½g)	3	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	−1⅛
58⅞	22	Harb-Walker (1½g)	12	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−1⅛
17⅞	9	Hat Corp A (.60g)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep 23
8	2⅞	Hayes Body	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
117½	99⅞	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	3	100⅞	102	102	−3⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Hecker Prod (.60a)	20	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅞
126	98⅞	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	100	100	100	
39⅞	23¼	Hercules Motors (1)	6	24¼	23⅞	24¼	−2⅛
185	128	Hercules Pow (6)	4	127⅞	125	125	−5⅛
67⅞	51¼	Hershey Choc (6)	1	50	50	50	−1⅞
111	95	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	95	95	95	
37	22½	Hinde & Dau P (1g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Sep 3
53⅞	27½	Holland Furn (1½g)	1	27	26	27	−1
39⅞	18½	Hollander (1)	5	18⅛	17⅛	14⅞	−1⅛
43⅞	23	Holly Sugar (3¾g)	10	24⅞	24	24	−1⅛
59⅞	44⅞	Homestake M (4½)	30	45⅞	44⅞	45	−⅞
41	31	Houd-Her A (2½)	2	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	−1⅛
27⅞	17¼	Houd-Her B (1½)	15	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−1⅛
73	57	Household Fin (4)	1	58½	58½	58½	Sep 23
94	86	Household F pf (5)	1	87	87	87	−⅞
17⅞	10	Houston Oil	78	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
90⅞	62	Howe Sound (3a)	16	62⅞	59⅞	61	−3⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Hudson & Man	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅞	6⅞	Hudson & Man pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
23⅞	10⅞	Hudson Motor	45	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	−⅞
4⅞	3	Hupp Motor	73	3⅛	3	3⅛	−⅛

—I—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38	15⅛	Illinois Central	45	16	15¼	15⅛	−1⅛
67⅞	30	Illinois Central pf	2	29	29	29	−4⅛
23⅞	9	Indian Refining	2	10	9⅞	10	−⅞
47⅞	28⅞	Indust Rayon (2)	27	29	28⅞	28⅞	−1⅛
144	115	Ingersoll Rand (3g)	1	107	107	107	−8
121¼	94	Inland Steel (4a)	32	99	93⅞	93⅞	−5⅛
33⅞	17	Inspiration Copper	85	16⅞	15	15⅞	−1⅞
6	4⅞	Insuranshares ct (.10g)	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Interboro Rap Tr	5	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
64⅞	40	Interchem Corp (2)	1	40	40	40	Sep 20
11⅞	4⅞	Intercont Rubber	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
28⅞	13⅞	Interlake Ir (.40g)	84	15⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−2⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Int Agricultural	19	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
63⅞	33	Int Agr pr pf (2k)	1	34½	34½	34½	−4
180	137	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	141	141	141	−6
120	90	Int Harvester (2½a)	37	89⅞	88⅞	87⅞	−2⅞
162	144⅞	Int Harvester pf (7)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Sep 21
16⅞	8½	Int Hydroelec A	54	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅞
16⅞	5⅞	Int Merc Marine	16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅞
[illegible]	9	Int Mining (.40g)	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅞
[illegible]	51⅞	Int Nickel Can (1½g)	270	52⅞	49⅞	50	−2⅞
[illegible]	127⅞	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	Sep 17
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Pap & Power	[illegible]	17⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−2⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Pap & P pf new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Salt (1½)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	Int Shoe (2)	2	41⅞	[illegible]	41⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	31⅞	Int Silver	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−4⅞
[illegible]	7⅞	Int Tel & Tel	186	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−1
[illegible]	17⅞	Intrst Dp Sto (2½g)	13	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−1⅞
[illegible]	12	Intertype (.30g)	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅞
[illegible]	24¼	Island Creek Cl (2)	4	25	24⅞	24⅞	−1⅞

—J—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
87⅞	60⅞	Jewel Tea (4)	2	60	60	60	−3
135	98⅞	Johns-Manville (3a)	36	101	95	97	−5⅞

—K—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46	25⅞	Kalam Stove (1a)	2	25	25	25	−⅞
29	10	Kan City Southern	8	11	10	13	−⅞
44⅞	20	Kan City Sou pf	2	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	−2½
35	23¼	Kaufm Dept (1.60)	3	22	22	22	−1¼
37⅞	17½	Kayser (J) (1½g)	4	18⅛	18	18	−1
23⅞	11	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	7	12	12	12	−2
19⅞	8⅛	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	10	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−1⅛
69⅞	43⅞	Kennecott (2g)	170	46⅞	44⅞	44⅞	−2⅞
30⅞	11⅞	Keystone S & W (.60)	22	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅞
46⅞	30	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1	30	30	30	−1⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Kinney (G R)	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅞
28⅞	20	Kresge (S S) (.80g)	10	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−½
15⅞	6⅞	Kresge Dept Stores	2	7	7	7	−⅞
47½	29⅞	Kress (S H) (1.60)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	+⅞
24⅞	16	Kroger Groc (1.60)	17	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	−⅞

—L—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17	Lambert (2)	10	17¼	16¾	16¾	−⅞
17⅞	9⅞	Lane Bryant (½g)	1	10	10	10	Sep 23
27⅞	17	Lee Rub & T (1g)	7	17⅞	17	17	−1
51⅞	21⅞	Lehigh Port C (1½)	6	22	20⅞	20⅞	−2
3⅞	1½	Lehigh Valley Coal	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
18½	6	Lehigh Val Coal pf	15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−1⅞
24⅞	9¼	Lehigh Valley RR	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅞
43½	32½	Lehman Corp (1a)	21	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	−⅞
31⅞	12⅞	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	22	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−1
58⅞	35	Lerner Stores (2a)	6	35⅞	35	35	−1
70	5[illegible]	L O F Glass (3g)	19	50	55¼	55¼	−1¼
15⅞	9⅞	Lib McN & L (1.40h)	17	12⅞	11⅞	12	−⅞
29	25⅞	Life Savers (1.60a)	5	26	26	26	−⅛
113¼	92	Ligg & Myers (4a)	4	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	−2⅞
114	92	Ligg & My B (4a)	6	90	88⅞	88⅞	−3⅞
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	Sep 21
23⅞	18⅞	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
83⅞	39⅞	Lima Loco (1g)	27	40⅞	39	39	−3⅞
63	50½	Link Belt (2)	5	50	49	49	−1⅞
26⅞	21⅞	Liq Carbonic (1.60a)	16	21⅞	20	21	−1
87⅞	64⅞	Loew's (6g)	119	67⅞	65⅞	66	−2⅞
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	105⅞	105	105	
3⅞	1	Loft	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
75⅞	38	Lone Star Cem (3)	12	38⅞	38	38⅞	+⅞
10⅞	4	Long-Bell A	16	4½	4	4	−⅞
43⅞	25⅞	Loose-Wiles Bis (2)	1	26	26	26	+¼
28⅞	19½	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	15	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅞
99	70	Louisv & Nash (5g)	1	71	70	70	
28⅞	18	Louisv G&E A (1½)	8	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	−⅞
41⅞	26	Ludlum Steel (1)	10	26	24¼	24¼	−2½

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	30	MacAnd & F (2a)	2	30	30	30	
62¼	31	Mack Trucks (1)	17	30½	29⅞	29⅞	−1½
58⅞	37	Macy (R H) (2a)	37	38	36⅞	36⅞	−1½
15⅞	10½	Mad Sq Gar (1.15g)	2	12⅞	12	12	−⅞
63	33	Magma Cop (1½g)	5	34	32⅞	32⅞	−1⅞
7⅞	3½	Manati Sugar	3	4	3⅞	4	−⅞
7	4½	Manati Sugar ct		5½	5½	5½	Aug 2
16⅞	12	Mandel Bros (1g)	1	12	12	12	Sep 2
16½	6⅞	Manhattan Ry m gtd	5	7⅞	7	7	−1
29⅞	15¼	Manhattan Shirt (1)	3	15	15	15	−⅞
6⅞	2¼	Maracaibo Oil	19	2⅞	2½	2½	−⅛
14¼	8⅞	Marine Midl (.40a)	24	8⅞	8	8⅛	−⅞
51⅞	38	Marlin-Rock (2)	9	34	33	33	−4½
30⅞	18½	Marshall Field	37	18½	17⅞	17⅞	−1½
29¼	14¼	Martin (G L) Co	31	16	15⅞	15⅞	−⅞
13⅞	4⅞	Martin-Parry	6	5	4½	4½	−⅜
74	37	Masonite (1a)	9	36¼	36¼	36¼	−⅞
41⅞	28⅞	Math Alkali (1½)	14	29	27½	27½	−1½
66¼	49½	May Dept Sto (3a)	42	48⅞	47½	47⅞	−1⅞
15½	6⅞	Maytag	9	7⅛	7	7	
44	28	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	30½	30	30½	Sep 21
36	19	McCall (2)	6	19	19	19	−¼
24¼	13½	McCrory Stores	28	13½	12⅞	12⅞	−1¼
106¼	80	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	73	71½	71½	−8½
21	21	McGraw Elec new	1	21	21	21	Sep 22
28⅞	14	McGraw-Hill (.42½g)	9	16½	15¼	15½	+¼
42½	32¾	McIntyre Porc (2)	24	33	32⅞	33⅛	
42½	28½	McKeesport T (2)	12	27¼	26½	27½	−1
16¼	9½	McKesson & Robbins	36	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅞
47½	39½	McKess & Rob pf (3)	6	39½	39¼	39½	−1
19	10⅛	McLellan Stor (¾g)	11	10½	9⅞	9½	−1⅛
34⅞	17½	Mead Corp (1g)	4	22	20	20	−2
93½	88	Mead pf B ww (5½)	8	91	88	88	Sep 10
86½	62	Melville Shoe (5)	1	60	60	60	−2
16⅞	7⅛	Mengel	9	7½	7	7⅛	−½
72¼	48	Mesta Mach (3¾g)	6	48⅞	48	48	−2
26¼	12½	Miami Copper	47	12⅞	11¼	11¼	−1⅞
35⅞	21	Mid-Cont Pet (½g)	18	23½	22	22	−1⅞
48½	32	Midland Steel (2)	1	32½	32	32	−1⅞
120	90	Minn-Honeywell (3)	4	85	84	85	−5
16½	8⅞	Minn-Mol Imp	28	8⅞	8	8	−⅞
108	81½	Minn-Mol Imp pf	2	83	83	83	−2½
2¼	⅞	Minn St P & S S M	1	1	1	1	Sep 17
5⅛	2⅛	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Aug 27
34	19½	Mission Corp (1g)	2	19½	18⅞	18⅞	−1½
9⅞	4	Mo-Kan-Texas	8	4¼	4	4	−½
34⅞	15¼	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	21	15⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−1⅞
6⅛	2⅛	Mo Pacific	1	2½	2	2	−⅛
12⅞	3⅞	Mo Pacific pf	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
40⅞	25½	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	19	25	23	23½	−2⅞
107½	85	Monsanto Ch (1½g)	8	87	86	86¼	−3¾
109	108⅞	Monsanto Ch pf (4½)	2	109	108⅞	108⅞	
69	47	Montgom Ward (2a)	132	46⅞	45	45⅞	−1⅞
46	30¼	Morrell & Co	4	30½	29⅞	29⅞	−½
3⅛	¾	Mother Lode	28	⅞	⅞	⅞	
38⅞	26⅞	Motor Prod (2½g)	15	26	23⅞	23⅞	−3⅞
26	17	Motor Wheel (1.60)	9	17⅞	17	17	−½
54	28	Mueller Brass (1a)	3	26⅞	26	26	−2
15¼	9	Mullins Mfg B	8	9⅞	8½	8½	−1⅛
36⅞	15⅞	Munsingwear (1½a)	2	16½	16½	16½	−⅛
90	67	Murphy (GC) (3.60)	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	Sep 23
20⅞	8½	Murray Corp	37	9	8⅞	8½	−½
71	58⅞	Myers & Bro (3¼g)	2	55	55	55	−6⅞

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅞	14¾	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	106	15⅛	14½	14½	−⅞
24	16⅛	Nat Acme (¼g)	8	16½	15⅞	15⅞	−1⅛
18⅞	8¼	Nat Aviation	9	8¼	7	7	−1¼
33⅞	22¼	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	56	22⅞	22	22¼	−⅞
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	2	154½	154½	154½	Sep 23
33⅞	19⅞	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44)	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅞
103½	93¾	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Sep 16
59	48	Nat Bond & S (1g)	2	47	46½	46½	−1⅞
38⅞	24¼	Nat Cash Reg (1g)	29	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	−1⅞
28⅞	17⅞	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	53	17⅞	17	17	−½
24⅞	10½	Nat Dept Stores	40	11	10	11	+½
10⅞	5½	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅞
35	26⅞	Nat Distillers (2)	36	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	−1
38	26⅞	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	1	26	26	26	−1
18⅞	8⅞	Nat Gypsum	30	8⅞	8⅞	8½	−⅛
44	29½	Nat Lead (½)	31	32½	30⅞	30⅞	−2⅛
171	154¾	Nat Lead pf A (7)	2	156	156	156	Sep 23
61⅞	34¼	Nat M & Stl C (1½g)	1	34	34	34	−⅞
14⅞	8⅞	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	84	8½	7⅞	7⅞	−⅞
2⅛	½	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	2	1	1	1	+⅛
1	¼	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Sep 11
99¼	70	Natl Steel (2½a)	18	78	74	74	−6
41⅞	24	Nat Supply	50	26¼	24⅞	25	−1½
137	115	Nat Sup pf (3½k)	1	110	110	110	−5
12⅞	5⅞	Nat Tea (.30g)	2	5⅞	5½	5½	−⅛
13⅞	8¼	Natomas (.80)	4	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
57⅞	32	Neisner Bros (2)	5	33	32	32	Sep 22
87	85	Neisner Bros pf (4¾)	1	85	85	85	Sep 20
64⅞	48	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	2	46½	46	46	−1⅞
41⅞	22⅞	Newpt Ind (1¼g)	78	22⅞	19¼	19½	−4
98½	47½	NY Air Brake (1½g)	1	48	48	48	−½
55⅞	23⅞	NY Central	365	27½	26	26¼	−1⅞
72	29½	NY Chi & StL	2	29	28	29	−1
100	55	NY Chi & StL pf	2	58	55⅞	55⅞	−3¼
31⅞	21	NYC Omnibus (2.40g)	2	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	−1¼
2	⅜	NY Investors	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅞	3	NY NH & H	13	3⅞	3¼	3½	−¼
20⅞	7⅞	NY NH & H pf	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅞
6⅞	1⅞	NY Ont & W	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅞	7⅞	NY Shipbuilding	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅞
272	212	Norfolk & W (10)	3	220	218	218	Sep 21
6⅞	1⅞	Norfolk Southern	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅞	7⅞	Nor American Aviat	170	8	7⅞	7⅞	−4
34⅞	21	Nor American (.30g)	95	21⅞	20	20	−1⅞
57⅞	48⅞	Nor American pf (3)	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
104⅞	97⅞	Nor Americ Ed pf (6)	12	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
36⅞	15⅞	Northern Pacific	81	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	−1⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Norwalk Tire & Rub	22	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅞	14⅞	Ohio Oil (¼g)	83	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅞
72	46	Oliver Farm Equip	14	46	42	42	−4
20⅞	10	Omnibus	17	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−1⅛
19⅞	11⅞	Oppenheim Coll (¼g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−1⅛
65⅞	29⅞	Otis Elevator (.80g)	25	30	28⅞	28⅞	−1⅛
24⅞	13⅞	Otis Steel	41	14⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−1⅛
97	73	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	6	76	68	68	−8
36	19⅞	Outbrd M&M (2¼g)	5	19	18	18	−1⅞
93⅞	83⅞	Owens-Ill Gl (1½g)	31	83⅞	80	80	−5

—P—Q—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23	13⅞	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅞
32⅞	17⅞	Pac Fin Calif (1.60)	2	17	17	17	−1
38	27⅞	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	21	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	−1⅛
53⅞	38	Pac Lighting (3)	15	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	−1⅞
44⅞	19⅞	Pac Mills (1½g)	7	19	18⅞	18⅞	−1⅛
29⅞	18	Pac West Oil (.65e)	4	17	16	16	−1
12⅞	7	Packard M (¼g)	151	7⅞	7	7	−⅞
17⅞	10	Pan-Am Pet	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅞
4⅞	1⅞	Panhandle P & R	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
66	50	Paraffine (3g)	2	55	55	55	−1
28⅞	16⅞	Paramount Pict	335	17⅞	16⅞	17	−1⅞
200½	121	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	18	124	120	122	−7
26⅞	15⅞	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	26	21	15⅞	15⅞	−1
34⅞	23⅞	Park & Tilford (2)	2	23	23	23	−1
8⅞	2⅞	Park Utah	68	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅞
44⅞	35½	Parke Davis (1.60g)	5	35	34⅞	34⅞	−1⅞
29⅞	22	Parker Rust-Pr (1½)	2	23	23	23	−1
7⅞	2	Parmelee Trans	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅞	6⅞	Pathe Film	32	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−1
27⅞	12⅞	Patino Mines	18	12⅞	11	12⅞	−1⅞
7⅞	3⅞	Peerless Corp (.30g)	12	3⅞	3	3	−⅞
64	38⅞	Penick & Ford (1¼g)	3	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Sep 21
103⅞	81⅞	Penney (J C) (3g)	23	83⅞	81	81	−3
6⅞	2⅞	Penn Coal & Coke	3	3	3	3	−⅛
12⅞	4⅞	Penn-Dixie Cement	20	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅞
76⅞	38	Penn-Dixie pf A	3	29	27	27	−3
29⅞	17⅞	Penn Gl S ct (¼g)	4	20	19	19	−1⅞
50⅞	30⅞	Penn RR (½g)	79	30⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−2⅞
63	41	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	41	41	41	Sep 23
65⅞	39	Peoples G L & Coke	14	38⅞	37	37	−3
17	4⅞	Peoria & East	1	5	5	5	
46⅞	20⅞	Pere Marquette	1	21	21	21	Sep 23
91	60	Pere Marquette pf	1	60	60	60	−9
87	65	Pere Marq pr pf (5)	1	72	72	72	Sep 22
25	19	Pet Milk (1)	1	19	19	19	Aug 23
21⅞	13⅞	Petrol Corp (.80g)	15	13⅞	13	13	−⅞
13⅞	6⅞	Pfeiffer Brew (.80g)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
56⅞	36⅞	Phelps Dodge (1¼g)	70	35⅞	33⅞	33⅞	−3⅞
64⅞	38	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	+⅞
100⅞	76	Phila Co pf (6)	2	76	76	76	Aug 30
3⅞	⅞	Phila & R Coal & I	4	1	⅞	⅞	
95⅞	70	Philip Morris (3)	46	83	79⅞	82	−3⅞
20	9	Phillips Jones	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅞
64	48	Phillips Pet (2a)	58	48	45⅞	46⅞	−2⅞
9⅞	6	Phoenix Hosiery	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 10
20⅞	10⅞	Pierce Oil pf	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅞
33⅞	27⅞	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	−1⅞
18⅞	9	Pittsburgh Coal	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅞
76⅞	48	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	45	45	45	−5
14⅞	10⅞	Pitts Coke & Iron	3	10⅞	10	10	−⅞
20	10⅞	Pitts Scr & B (.45g)	19	10⅞	10	10	−1
43	17⅞	Pittsburgh Steel	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	−3⅞
4	1⅞	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 21
8⅞	3⅞	Pittsburgh United	17	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅞
3	1	Pittston Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 18
29⅞	20	Plymouth Oil (1.0⅞g)	36	21	18⅞	19	−1⅞
22⅞	15	Pond Creek Poc (2)	1	16	16	16	Sep 15
33⅞	13⅞	Poor & Co B	5	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	−1⅞
11⅞	3⅞	Porto R-Am Tob A	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Porto R-Am Tob B	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
15⅞	5	Postal Tel & C pf	1	5⅞	5	5	−⅞
31⅞	11⅞	Pressed Stl Car (¾g)	32	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−1⅞
31	13⅞	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (½)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−2
56	36	Pres Stl Car 2nd pf (2½)	3	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	−3⅞
65⅞	53	Procter & Gam (2a)	24	51⅞	49⅞	49⅞	−3⅞
52⅞	36⅞	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	24	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	−⅞
140⅞	124	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	120	120	120	−5
128⅞	112⅞	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	114	113	113	−1
112⅞	99⅞	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	−1
113⅞	110	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	Aug 26
72⅞	37⅞	Pullman (1½)	19	38⅞	37	37	−2⅞
24⅞	15	Pure Oil	142	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅞
107	97⅞	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	2	96	95	95	−3⅞
23⅞	10⅞	Purity Bak (.45g)	14	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅞
18⅞	15⅞	Quaker St Oil (.70g)	2	16½	16	16	−1

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¾	7¾	Radio	503	9⅝	8¾	8¾	−⅞
80	62	Radio cv pf (3½)	15	65¾	64¼	65	−1
105	103	Radio pf B	1	105	105	105	Sep 9
10⅛	5¾	Radio-Keith-Orph	52	6⅜	5⅞	6	−⅜
37½	29	Raybest-Man (1¼g)	5	30	29	29	−1½
47	28½	Reading Co (2)	2	30	30	30	−1
49	36	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	36	36	36	−1
43⅛	32	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	32	31½	31½	−1½
13⅝	5½	Real Silk Hosiery	2	6	6	6	+½
4½	1	Reis & Co	1	1½	1½	1½	
30	13½	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	15	15	15	Sep 17
22⅞	13½	Reliable Stores (1)	2	13¾	12½	12½	−1⅞
35⅞	14	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	1	14	14	14	
29⅝	17	Rem Rand (1.05g)	51	17¾	16⅞	17	−1
94¼	80	Rem R pf ww (4½)	4	84	84	84	Sep 13
9⅜	3⅝	Reo Motor	77	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
47¼	25¼	Republic Steel	371	25	23½	23½	−3⅛
124	98½	Rep Stl cv pf (4½k)	2	97	97	97	−1½
110¼	93½	Rep Stl pf A (6)	3	91	90	90	−3½
49⅞	21	Revere Cop & Brass	16	21¾	19½	19½	−2⅛
98	71	Revere C & Br A	3	7[illegible]	72½	72½	Aug 20
30⅝	19	Reynolds Met (1)	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−⅞
112	101	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	100	100	100	−2½
34¼	15	Reynolds Spring (1)	4	14	13	13	−2
58	48½	Reynolds Tob B (3)	21	49	48½	48½	−⅞
14	11¼	Rhine-West Elec	2	12	12	12	Sep 17
31½	15	Ritter Dental (¾g)	2	15½	15½	15½	−1
86½	60	Roan Ant Cp (1.11g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 20
38	25	Ruberoid (.60)	1	24	24	24	−2
9¾	2¼	Rutland pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46	29	Safeway Stores (2)	7	29¼	28	28	−1½
65	43¾	St Joe Lead (2a)	29	45⅝	43	43	−4⅛
4⅝	1⅜	StL-San Francisco	3	1½	1¾	1¾	−⅛
11⅞	3½	StL-San Fran pf	15	3⅞	3½	3½	−½
27½	14¼	Savage Arms (¾g)	3	18½	18	18	−1
51¾	35¼	Schenley Distill (3)	22	35⅝	34	34	−2
98¼	90	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	1	89	89	89	−1
3¼	1⅛	Schulte Ret Stores	17	1½	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
23⅞	8¼	Schulte Ret Sto pf	2	8	8	8	−½
2⅛	1	Seaboard Air Line	6	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
8⅛	3	Seabd Air Line pf	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛
54¼	27	Seaboard Oil (1)	10	27⅝	26¼	26¼	−1⅞
11¼	6⅞	Seagrave	4	6⅛	6	6	−½
98⅝	76	Sears Roebuck (3)	112	75⅛	72½	73	−3
34	20⅝	Servel (1a)	54	21	19½	19¾	−1⅝
42½	27	Sharon Steel (1.20)	10	27¼	25½	25½	−2¾
120	86¾	Sharon Steel pf (5)	2	83½	88	83½	−4⅞
14	7½	Sharp & Dohme	10	7⅝	7	7	−⅞
65	56	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	56½	56	56	
17⅝	10⅝	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	10	10⅝	9¾	9¾	−1¼
34¾	20	Shell Union (½g)	36	21	19½	19⅝	−2¼
105⅝	102	Shell Union pf (5½)	2	103½	103½	103½	Sep 23
17⅞	9⅝	Silv K Coalit (.90g)	26	10	9¼	9¼	−⅞
58	33¼	Simmons (1g)	19	33⅞	30½	31	−3¼
4¼	3	Simms Petroleum	2	3	3	3	Sep 23
60⅝	37½	Skelly Oil (1g)	26	37	35¼	35¼	−2¼
102¼	98½	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Sep 10
54½	20	Smith (A O)	8	22	21½	21½	
40½	22	Smith & C Ty (1¾g)	3	21½	21	21	−1
29⅞	17	Snider Pack (1½g)	4	17	15½	15½	−2⅛
23¼	16¼	Socony-Vac (½g)	242	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	−⅞
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	111½	111½	111½	Sep 23
6⅞	2¾	Sou Am G&P (.10g)	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
42½	30½	Sou P R Sug (2a)	10	29½	29	29	−1
32½	21¼	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	24	21⅛	20½	20½	−⅞
65⅞	29⅛	Southn Pacific	178	31⅞	30⅛	30⅜	−1⅞
43⅝	18⅛	Southn Railway	62	19⅝	18⅝	18½	−1⅛
60½	29	Southn Railway pf	24	29	26½	26½	−3½
65½	45	Southn Ry M&O (4)	2	45	45	45	Sep 14
11⅞	5	Spalding	3	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
9½	4¾	Sparks Withington	39	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
31	12¾	Spear & Co	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 23
36	26	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	1	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
23⅞	13¼	Sperry Corp (.60g)	72	13½	12½	12⅞	+⅞
35	24¼	Spicer Mfg	4	24¾	23	23	−3
28¾	16	Spiegel Inc (¾g)	110	16¼	15⅝	15¾	−⅛
48¾	28	Square D Co (.95g)	5	26	25	25	−3
16¼	10¼	Stand Brands (.80)	58	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
12⅞	2¾	Stand Com Tob	10	3⅞	3½	3½	−⅛
14⅞	5¼	Stand Gas & Elec	74	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
32⅞	13	Stand Gas & Elec pf	69	12⅞	11¼	11½	−1⅛
65	26⅝	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	4	26½	25½	25½	−1⅛
72⅞	32	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	10	31¾	30½	30½	−1⅛
4	2¼	Stand Investing	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 21
50	37¾	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	80	37¼	36⅞	37	−⅝
50	37	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	23	39¼	38¼	38¼	−1⅛
38½	30¾	Stand Oil Kan	1	35½	35½	35½	−⅛
76	57	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	90	56¾	55	55⅞	−1⅛
48	32	Starrett (L S) (3g)	1	34	34	34	+⅛
75	62¼	Sterling Prod (3.80)	1	63½	61	61	−2⅛
21	13¼	Stewart-Warn (½a)	13	14	13⅛	13¼	−1¼
17¼	12½	Stokely Bros (1.20g)	5	12½	12	12	−⅛
33⅞	16¼	Stone & Webster	87	16⅞	14¼	14⅝	−2⅛
20	9⅝	Studebaker	32	9⅞	9¼	9¼	−⅝
77¼	64	Sun Oil (1a)	7	64½	64¼	64½	
22¼	12⅞	Sunshine Min (3)	41	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
61⅞	33	Superheater (1⅜g)	2	32⅞	32½	32½	−½
7⅞	3	Superior Oil	52	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
47¼	20	Superior Steel	5	21	20⅝	21	−⅛
39⅞	25	Sutherld Pp (1.60a)	4	26	25⅝	26	−⅛
20¼	13	Sweets Co of Am	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅝
28⅞	20½	Swift & Co (1.20)	40	20⅝	19¾	19⅞	−⅝
33⅝	27	Swift Internat (2)	7	28	27	27	−1⅛
23⅞	11¼	Symin-Gou ww (.35g)	5	11½	10	10	−2
17⅞	9	Symin-Gou xw (.35g)	7	9	8½	8½	−1

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15¾	8½	Talcott Inc (.60a)	1	8½	8½	8½	
8⅝	5½	Telautograph (.60)	7	5¾	5½	5½	−⅜
15⅝	8¼	Tenn Corp (¼g)	32	9⅝	8½	8½	−1⅛
54½	30	Texas & Pacific Ry	1	30	30	30	
65½	47½	Texas Corp (2)	164	48	45⅞	45⅞	−3⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Texas Gulf Prod	51	5	4½	4½	−½
44	33½	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	58	34	33½	33½	−⅞
16⅞	9⅝	Texas Pac C&O (.40)	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−½
15⅞	8	Texas Pac Land T	28	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
48	30	Thatcher (¾g)	2	28	27⅛	27⅛	−3½
64	61½	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	3	62	62	62	
13⅞	6½	The Fair	3	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thermoid	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thermoid pf (3)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Third Ave	21	[illegible]	2	2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tide W As Oil	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tide W A O pf	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Timk-D Axle	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Timk Roll B	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Transamerica	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Transcont & W Air	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	11⅛	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tri-Continental	20	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	87	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	Truax-Traer	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Truscon Steel	4	11	11	11	Sep 22
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tw C-Fox F (1½g)	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅛	[illegible]	Twin City Rap Tr	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12⅞	Twin Coach (.30g)	12	14	13⅛	13⅛	−1⅛

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	3	Ulen & Co	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
100⅛	73	Underwd-Ell (3¼g)	4	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	−3⅛
18⅝	13½	Union Bag & P new	42	15	13⅞	14	−1⅞
111	80⅛	Union Carb (3.20g)	32	80⅛	80⅛	80	−1⅝
28⅞	20⅝	Union Oil Cal (.80g)	26	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	−1
148⅞	102	Union Pacific (6)	18	103	101⅝	102	−3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛	−⅝
31⅞	24⅞	Union Tk Car (1.60)	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−1¼
34⅝	10⅝	United Air Lines	47	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
33⅞	20⅞	United Aircraft (½g)	98	22	19⅝	20	−3⅛
11⅞	11⅛	United Am Bosch	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 17
30⅞	21	United Bis (1.60)	3	21	20	20	−1
91	69⅛	United Carbon (4a)	4	71	70⅞	70⅞	−2⅛
33	26⅜	United-Carr F (2)	3	28	27⅜	27⅜	−1⅜
8⅛	4	United Corp	270	4	3⅝	3⅝	−⅜
48⅞	33⅞	United Corp pf (3)	13	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	−1⅛
19	9	United Drug (½g)	26	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	−⅝
26⅞	14⅝	United Dyewd (1a)	1	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
9⅜	5⅝	United Elec Coal	31	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅝
63	40⅜	United En & F (1½g)	3	40⅜	40	40	−1
80⅝	64	United Fruit (3)	11	65⅝	65	65½	
17	11	United Gas Imp (1)	78	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅝
112⅞	102⅞	United Gas I pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep 23
16⅝	6⅞	United Pprbd (.30g)	5	7	7	7	−⅛
34⅝	11⅝	US & Foreign Sec	7	11⅝	9⅞	9⅞	−2⅛
100⅞	88⅞	US & For S pf (6)	2	90	88⅞	90	Sep 13
3⅝	1⅝	US Distributing	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 11
34⅝	11⅝	US Freight (1⅝e)	13	11⅝	10	10⅝	−1⅛
137	81⅝	US Gypsum (2)	9	80⅝	75	75	−6⅞
33⅝	13⅝	US Hoffman Mach	20	13⅝	11	11⅛	−2⅛
70	43	US Hoff M pf (2⅝)	2	44	43	43	−2
43⅝	20⅞	US Indus Alco	19	20⅞	20	20⅞	−2
15⅝	6⅜	US Leather	20	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝	−1⅛
22⅞	13⅛	US Leather A	8	13⅜	11	11	−1⅜
113	85	US Lea pr pf (13⅝k)	2	88	88	88	Sep 23
73⅝	38⅞	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	18	35⅜	35	35⅜	−3⅛
18⅝	7½	US Realty & Imp	34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅝
73⅞	38⅞	US Rubber	139	39⅝	36⅜	36⅝	−3
118	71⅞	US Rubber 1 pf	25	72	68⅝	68⅝	−3⅛
105	75	US Smelt Ref (8g)	16	75	73⅜	73⅜	−3
75⅜	66	US Smelt pf (3½)	1	68	68	68	−½
126⅝	75	US Steel	726	84⅛	80⅝	80⅞	−5⅛
150	121	US Steel pf (7)	8	121⅝	119⅝	119⅝	−2⅜
138	120	US Tobacco (5a)	1	120	120	120	Sep 23
9⅛	4⅝	United Stkyds (½)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	United Stores A	54	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
84⅜	65	United Stores pf	1	68	68	68	Jul 27
21	16⅝	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅝
86	59⅝	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	3	62½	62½	62½	
4⅝	1⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	17	1⅝	1¼	1¼	−⅛

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1	Vadsco	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44⅝	27	Van Raalte (2½g)	7	28	26½	26½	−2¼
39⅝	23¼	Vanadium	53	23½	20½	20⅝	−3⅛
47	38½	Vick-Chemical (2a)	3	38½	38	38	−1⅛
12⅝	5⅛	Va-Caro Chemical	36	5⅝	5	5	−⅝
74⅝	35⅝	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1½k)	7	37	34½	35	−6
135	119¾	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	

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1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2⅝	Wabash Ry	4	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
18⅝	5⅛	Wabash pf A	12	5½	5	5	−⅜
19⅝	9	Waldorf Sys (.80g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
33	22	Walgreen (2)	9	22½	22	22¼	−⅛
92½	84½	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	5	86	85½	86	Sep 23
51⅛	39½	Walker (H) G&W (2)	6	39⅝	38⅛	38⅛	−2⅛
19½	18⅛	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	1	19	19	19	Sep 22
18⅜	10	Walworth	85	10	8⅜	9	−1⅛
50⅛	15	Ward Baking A	2	15½	15	15	−1
10⅜	3⅜	Ward Baking B	35	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
89½	64	Ward Bak pf (3¼k)	1	64	64	64	Sep 7
18	11	Warner Pict	180	11¼	10	10⅛	−1
69½	50⅛	Warner Pict pf	4	50	47	47	−3⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Warren Bros	25	4⅞	4	4	−1
35⅛	15	Warren Bros cv pf	1	15	15	15	Sep 21
46	31	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	2	30	30	30	−1
38⅛	22¼	Waukesha Mot (1a)	1	22	22	22	−⅛
50⅜	34	Wayne Pump (2)	9	36	35	35	−2⅛
9⅜	3	Webster Eisenlohr	22	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	−⅜
56	34	Wesson O & S (⅛a)	4	33	32	32	−2
84⅜	80	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	78	78	78	−2
30⅛	23⅛	West Auto Sup (1.60)	7	23½	23⅜	23⅜	−⅛
11⅞	6	West Maryland	8	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
23⅛	10	West Mary 2 pf	8	9½	9½	9½	−1⅛
4⅜	1⅛	West Pacific	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	West Pacific pf	7	4	3⅛	4	
83⅛	30	West Un Tel (2½g)	50	30½	29	30	
57⅞	28¼	Westingh Air (1)	27	28	26½	26½	−1¼
167⅞	115⅛	West El & M (3g)	67	115	110	111⅛	−4⅞
30⅛	17⅛	Weston El In (¾g)	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	−1⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Westvaco Chl (1)	2	17	17	17	−1
34⅞	25⅛	Westvaco C pf (1½)	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−1
65	37	Wheeling Steel	18	40⅛	37⅛	37⅛	−2⅞
126⅛	93	Wheel Stl pf (4k)	4	101	99⅛	101	Sep 13
90⅛	73⅛	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	21	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	Sep 23
23⅛	19	White Dental (1.20)	12	19⅛	19	19	Sep 11
33⅛	17⅛	White Motor	46	17⅛	15	15	−2⅛
18⅛	13⅛	White Rk MSp (1.40)	4	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−1
6⅛	3⅛	White Sew Mach	3	3	3	3	
46⅛	23	White Sew M pf	5	22⅛	21	21	−2⅞
6⅛	2⅛	Wilcox O & G	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Willys-Overland	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
13	9⅛	Willys Over pf (.60)	2	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Wilson & Co (½)	47	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
91⅛	70	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	67	67	67	−3
65⅛	41⅛	Woolworth (2.40)	49	42⅛	41	41	−1⅛
47	27	Worth P & M	10	27⅛	24⅛	24⅛	−5⅛
100	75	Worth P&M pf B	1	75	75	75	Sep 20
92	82½	Wor P&M pf B st	1	87½	87½	87½	Sep 2
76	64⅛	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	66	63⅛	63⅛	−1½

—Y—Z—

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62½	38	Yale & Towne (.60)	3	39½	38	38	−1½
37⅞	15	Yellow Truck & C	125	15⅞	15	15	−⅞
46⅞	32	Young S & W (3)	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	−⅞
101⅞	61	Youngs S&T (2½g)	72	59	54⅞	55½	−5½
115	94⅞	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	Sep 17
43⅞	30	Zenith Radio (1½g)	10	34	32½	33	−¼
9¼	3⅞	Zonite Products	3	3⅞	3½	3½	−⅜

RIGHTS — Expire

1937 High	1937 Low	Rights	Expire	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1½	1 25/256	Beth Stl	Oct. 1	3871	1 25/256	1 25/256	1 25/256	−1 25/256
6⅞	5¼	Herc Pow	Oct. 14	41	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅞
⅛	1/32	Pure Oil	Sept. 24	77	1/32	1/32	1/32	Sep 11

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Stocks

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
69	56	Abr & Straus (2½g)	20	62½	62½	62½	Sep 16
105	97	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	97	97	97	My 11
185	166	Albany & Susq (9a)	10	166	166	166	Aug 10
110	103	Alleg & West (6)	10	103	103	103	Apr 26
75⅛	60	Am Bank Note pf (3)	10	60	60	60	Sep 23
160	125	Am Br Shoe pf (5¼)	20	125	125	125	+1⅛
29	25	Am Coal	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	Sep 13
99¼	88	Am Crys S 6% pf (6)	90	88	88	88	
75	60	Am News (3)	10	60	60	60	
170	143	Am Rad & St pf (7)	10	156	156	156	Sep 23
58	35½	Am Ship Bldg (2a)	100	37	35	35	−2
148	131½	Am Snuff pf (6)	20	127	127	127	−4¾
111	102¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	30	105	104½	104¾	+¼
121¼	116¾	Arch-D-M pf (7)	20	120	120	120	Sep 14
100	95	Artloom pf (7)	80	95	95	95	Sep 14
106	85	Assoc Inv pf ww (5)	60	85	85	85	Sep 21
88	85	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	20	85⅝	85	85	Sep 20
133	113¾	Atlas Powder pf (5)	10	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 8
53½	26½	Austin N pr A (5k)	10	30⅞	26½	26½	Sep 23
110½	100¾	Bang & Ar pf (5)	10	103	103	103	+1
42	31⅞	Barker pf (2¾)	60	30½	29¼	30	−1⅞
115	111	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	30	112	112	112	Sep 17
43¾	40½	Beech Crk RR (2)	30	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jul 8
32½	20¼	Bloom'dale (1.22½g)	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 23
94½	70	Blumenthal pf	10	72	72	72	Sep 23
93	84½	Bon Ami A (4)	10	83½	83½	83½	Sep 23
46½	41	Bon Ami B (2½)	60	42½	41	41	−2
117¾	101	Bucyrus-E 7% pf (7)	50	102¾	102¾	102¾	−⅜
99	57½	Budd Mfg pf	210	60⅛	58	58	−2½
45¼	14½	Bush T Bldg pf ct	130	16	15	15	−1
91	57	Byers pf (2½k)	70	57	57	57	Sep 17
81	54	Can Sou Ry (3)	10	56¼	56¼	56¼	Sep 10
52¾	44¾	Cap Adm pf A (3)	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	Sep 21
102	94½	Caro C & O (4)	20	96	96	96	Jul 31
106	92	Caro C & O st (5)	10	92	92	92	Sep 22
129¾	110¾	Case (J I) pf (7)	550	115	115	115	+1
92⅛	61	Celotex pf (5)	20	63	63	63	Sep 23
107¾	96	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	30	101½	101½	101½	Sep 18
115	95	Century Rib pf (7)	10	95	95	95	Aug 20
82	32	Certain-teed 6% pf	180	35½	32	32	−3½
111	107	Champ P&P pf (6)	10	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	−½
13¾	7	Chi Ind & L pf	30	5	5	5	−3⅛
80	46½	Chile Cop (1⅞g)	170	53¼	53¼	53¼	Sep 17
71½	71½	Cin Sd & Gv pf (3)	10	71½	71½	71½	Mar 27
92	75	City I & F pf (6½)	50	75	75	75	
74	60	City Inv (2g)	70	75	70	70	−5
50½	47½	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	10	49	49	49	Aug 11
90	85½	Clev & Pitt (3½)	10	85½	85½	85½	Sep 13
113	102½	Clev El Ill pf (4½)	10	108	108	108	Sep 22
103½	98	C C C & St L pf (5)	10	100	100	100	−2
137½	125½	Cluett Pea pf (7)	10	129½	129½	129½	Sep 10
112½	106½	Coll & Aik pf (5)	10	106½	106½	106½	Sep 22
45	36	Colonial Beacon	10	31	31	31	Aug 27
27⅛	11	Colo & Southern	90	12	10½	10½	−3½
30	13½	Colo & Sou 1 pf	70	14½	13½	13½	−3½
29	12½	Colo & Sou 2 pf	20	12	12	12	−1½
101	75	Colum G&E 5% pf (5)	20	82	82	82	Sep 18

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
2	2¾s '45-'40 June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	3¼s '43-'41 Mch	106.18	106.18	106.18
2	3¼s '41 reg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	106.7	106.7	106.7
1	[illegible] '47-'45	103.13	103.13	103.13
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	4¼s '52-'47	113.30	113.30	113.30
1	4¼s '52-'47 reg	113.30	113.30	113.30
11	2⅞s '51-'46	100.19	100.17	100.17
60	[illegible] '52-'49	[illegible]	104.16	104.16
2	[illegible] '52-'49	99.2	99.2	99.2
32	2¾s '54-'51	99.22	99.21	99.22
3	3s '55-'51	102.22	102.12	102.22
45	2¾s '60-'55	100.20	100.16	100.16
1	2⅝s '59-'56	99.16	99.16	99.16
1	2⅞s '59-'56 reg	99.11	99.11	99.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

Sales	Bond	High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '64-'44	102.26	102.26	102.26

Home Owners Loan

Sales	Bond	High	Low	2:00
10	2¾s '40-'39	100.21	100.17	100.17
13	2¼s '44-'42	100.16	100.10	100.10
7	3s '52-'44	102.12	102.5	102.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
3	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	108	108	108
2	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	63	63	63
7	Alleghany 5s '44	78¼	76	76
4	Alleghany 5s '50 st	38	37⅞	37⅞
1	Allegh & West 4s '98	84	84	84
17	Am & For P 5s 2030	64	63½	63½
21	AmIGChem 5½s '49	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
2	Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅝	113	113
64	Am T & T 3¼s '66	99⅝	99	99
9	Am T & T c 4½s '39	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
14	Am T & T 3¾s '61	100	99⅞	99⅞
1	Am T Prd cv 50	109	107½	107½
3	Am WW&E 6s 75	102	102	102
16	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	104⅝	104⅝
4	Arm Del 4s 57	95	94⅝	94⅝
29	Arm Del 4s 55	96	96	96
18	ATSF 4s 95	109¼	109	109
15	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	103½	103	103
5	AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	112⅞	112½	112½
5	AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	106	106	106
5	Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Atl & Glrm 4s 33	23¼	23	23
29	A C Lin 1st 4s 52	86	86	86
34	A C Line 5s 45	100½	100	100
1	Atl & Dan 1st4s48	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
9	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	67½	66½	66½
11	B&O rfg 6s 95	78⅝	77½	77½
25	B&O 1st 5s 48	100⅝	100	100
14	B&O rfg 5s 95	66	65¾	65⅝
11	B&O 5s 96 F	65½	65⅛	65½
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	65	65	65
63	B&O cv 4½s 60	56	53⅛	53⅛
17	B&O 4s 48	95	93	93
21	B&O4sPLE&WV 41	93⅞	93	93
3	B&O 5s SW 50	86½	83⅞	83⅞
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	107¾	107¾	107¾
12	Bang & Ar4s cv 51st	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
26	Beth Stl 4½s 60	103½	103	103
113	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	95¼	95	95
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ 61	62	62	62
1	Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	16	16	16
10	Bot Con Mills 6½s34	15	14	14
2	BotConM 6½s 34ct	15	15	15
9	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	101	100¾	101
59	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	64½	64	64½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	112¾	112¾	112¾
3	Buf R&P 4½s 57	69	68	68
2	Bush Term 5s '55	53½	53½	53½
5	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65½	65	65½
1	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117½	117½	117½
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
2	Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
2	Can Pac 5s '54	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	101¼	101	101
13	Can Pac 4s perp	93½	92½	92½
2	Caro C & O 6s '52	119	110	110
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87	85	85
5	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24¼	24¼	24¼
5	Cen Foundry 6s '41	107	105	105
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	11	11	11
5	Cen Pac 5s '60	84⅞	83⅛	83¾
7	Cen R R N J 5s '87	46	44⅞	44⅞
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
2	ChampionP&P 4¾s'50	107	107	107
1	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	106½	106½	106½
10	C & O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
5	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	96	96
3	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	114	114	114
8	CG&Q gen 4s '58	109⅝	109¼	109¼
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
46	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20½	19¼	19¼
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	19½	19¼	19¼
10	Chic Gt West 4s'59	27½	26¾	26¾
1	Chi I & L 6s 66	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
97	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	16¼	15⅛	15⅛
210	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	5½	5	5⅛
1	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	41½	41½	41½
3	CM&SP 4½s'90 E	40	40	40
11	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17¾	17	17
89	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	10¼	9⅞	10
11	Chi & NW 4½s' 2037	15⅛	15	15
21	Chi&NW 4½s' 2037 C	16½	15¾	15¾
9	Chi & NW 4s'87	31½	31	31
35	CRI & P 4½s'52 A	13¼	13	13
5	CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	12½	12½	12½
7	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	7½	7½	7½
20	C R I & P 4s'88	25	24⅝	24⅝
8	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	13	12½	12½
22	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	12½	12¼	12¼
1	Ch Un Sta [illegible]	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6	Ch Un Sta [illegible]	107¼	107	107¼
1	Ch Un Sta [illegible]	104¼	104¼	104¼
13	Ch & W Ind [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Childs Co 5s'43	77½	77½	77½
6	Cinn Gas&El 3½s'66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Cin Un Term 3⅞s'71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	CCC&StL 5s'77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	105¾	105	105
2	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	101⅛	100⅛	100⅜
2	Colo F & I 5s'43	106	104⅛	104⅛
10	Col F & I 5s'70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Columbia G 5s'52 May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Columbia G 5s 1961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Com'l Cred 3½s'51	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Conn R&L 4¼s'51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Conn R&L 4¼s'51 st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	103⅝	102⅝	103½
6	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Con Oil 3½s'51	99⅝	99	99
1	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Consum Pow 3¼s'70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Container Cor 6s 46	103	103	103
2	Crown Will 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
4	Cuba RR 7½s '46	54½	53	53
2	Dayton P&L 3¼s '60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
13	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	81	79⅞	80
11	D & R G 4s '36	20½	20	20
2	D & R G West 5s '55	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
20	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	10⅞	10½	10½
2	D& R G West 5s '78	14¼	14¼	14¼
3	Det Ed 4½s '61	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3	Det Ed 4s '65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4	D&Mack 1st 4s '95asd	53	53	53
1	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	113¼	113¼	113¼
114	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
2	El Paso &S W 5s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
59	Erie rfg 5s '67	63	61½	61½
36	Erie rfg 5s '75	63	61½	61⅛
7	Erie genlien4s'96	69⅞	68⅝	69
7	FedLt&T 5s '42 st	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9⅞	9⅝	9⅛
5	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	63	62½	62½
4	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¼	101	101
10	Gen Cable 5½s '47	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
13	Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	102⅞	102	102⅞
4	Gen Mot Accep 3¼s'51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	68½	68½	68½
28	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛
10	Goodrich 6s '45	102⅝	102½	102⅝
18	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104	104½
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	101	100½	100½
103	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	115⅜	114½	115
51	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105¼	105	105
2	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	91½	91¼	91¼
5	G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
13	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98	97½	98
2	Hackens Wat 4s '52	107	107	107
4	Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	91½	91½	91½
1	Hockg V 4½s '99	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
3	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90½	88⅞	90½
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102	102	102
4	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	42¼	42¼	42½
3	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	59	58	58
14	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	24½	24	24
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	69	69	69
4	Ill Cen 4s '55	66½	65	65
15	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞
10	IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	62½	62	62
2	IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	58½	58⅛	58½
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	62½	62½	62½
4	Interb R Tr 6s'32	20	19⅞	19⅞
30	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	58	56⅛	56⅛
49	Interlake Iron 4s '47	94	92½	92½
16	Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	8½	7¾	7¾
14	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	28⅞	27	27
9	Int Gt Nor 5s'56B	27	25	25
25	Int Hydro El 6s'44	71⅝	70½	71⅝
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	64	63	63
23	Int Paper 6s '55	99	95⅞	95⅞
6	Int Paper 5s '47	99	98⅞	98⅞
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	86	86	86
39	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	85	84⅞	85
10	Int T&T 5s '55	61	61	61
1	JamesF&Cles 4s'59	92	92	92
1	Jones&Laugh5s4½s'61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	KCPtS & Mem 4s'36	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3	K C South 5s'50	75⅞	75¼	75⅞
1	K C South 3s '50	76	76	76
2	Kans G&E 4½s'80	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Keith B F 6s'46	96½	96½	96½
5	Kopers Co 4s'51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
29	Kresge Found 4s'45	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞
3	Kresge Found 3¾s'47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
22	LacGas 5½s'53	62	61½	61½
3	LacGas 5½s'60 D	62	61½	61½
9	Lac Gas 5s'37	94⅜	93¾	93¾
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	31⅞	31¾	31¾
2	Leh Val Coal 5s'64	38	38	38
3	Lehigh Val 5s2003	50	50	50
6	Leh Val 4½s2003	44	44	44
15	Leh Val 4s 2003	42	40½	40½
7	Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
10	Loews 3½s '46	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3	Louisia &G Ark 5s '69	78⅝	77⅝	77⅝
20	Lou&N 4½ 2003	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	97	97	97
16	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90½	90	90
22	Lou&N AK&Cin4s '55	113	112½	113
3	Maine Cen 4s '45	101	101	101
1	Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	50	50	50
2	Manhat Ry 4s '90	30½	30¼	30¼
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90st	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1	ManhatRy sec 2013	17	17	17
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Market St Ry [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	McKess&Rob 5¼s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103	103	103
2	Mil El Ry&L 5s '61B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	M&P & SSM gtd 5s '38	17	17	17
1	M&P &SSM cn 4s '38	17	17	17
6	M-K-T 5s '62A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	86	86	86
75	Mo Pac 5¼s '49	8⅝	8	8
1	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	30	29⅜	29⅜
29	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	30	29	29
1	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	30	30	30
4	Mo Pac 5s '80H	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 H ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	28	28	28
34	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11	10⅞	11
1	Mob & Ohio 5s '38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Mob & O 4½s '77	22⅞	21½	21½
1	Monongah Ry 4s '60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	MonWPaPubSvc4½s'60	105	105	105
68	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
12	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
1	Mutual Un Tel 5s'41	107	107	107
1	Namm & Son 6s'43	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Nassau El 4s'51	34	33½	33½
40	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	101¾	100¾	101
4	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
22	Natl Steel 4s'65	106	105½	105½
7	New Eng T&T 5s'52	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
6	N O Pu Sy 5s'52 A	93½	93	93
35	N O Pub Sy 5s'55 B	93⅝	93	93
1	NO Tex&M 5½s'54	45	45	45
1	NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	45	45	45
1	NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	44	44	44
1	NO Tex&Mex 5s'56 C	43	43	43
6	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	105⅛	105¼	105¼
35	NYC rfg 5s 2013	91½	90⅛	90⅛
16	NYC 4½s 2013 A	81	80⅛	80⅛
10	NYC cn 4s'98	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
29	NYC 3¾s'46	100	99⅛	99⅛
118	NYC 3½s'52	101	99⅞	99⅞
25	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	81	80	80
1	NYC&HR 3½s'97	95½	95½	95½
9	NYC La Sh 3½s'98	89	88⅛	88⅛
5	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	87	87	87
19	NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	75⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1	NY Ch&StL3¾s 46	100	100	100
2	NY Ch&StL 4s 37	100¼	100	100¼
10	NY Dock Co 5s 38	48	47⅞	48
2	NY Dock Co 4s 51	52	52	52
2	NY Edis 3¼s 65	101½	101	101
34	NYNH&H cv 6s48	32⅞	30½	30⅞
13	NYNH&H4½s 67	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
5	NYNH&H 4s '56	29	29	29
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	16	16	16
1	NYNH&H 3½s '47	27½	27½	27½
26	NY O & W rfg 5s '92	15	14	14
2	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	106	106	106
13	NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
1	NY Steam 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	NY Steam 5s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	21⅛	21	21
41	NY Tel 4½s '39	107	106⅞	107
12	NY Tel 3¾s '67	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
1	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
14	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	9	8⅝	8⅞
5	Niagara F P 3½s '66	104⅛	104	104
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	17	17	17
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	19	19	19
80	Norf & W 4s '96	117⅛	116¾	116¾
9	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104¼	103½	103½
4	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
14	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103	102¾	102¾
15	Nor Am Ed 5s '60C	100⅝	100	100
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	103⅝	102	102
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	90	90	90
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	102½	102½	102⅝
8	Nor Pac 3s 2047	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	98	98	98
7	Oklahoma G&E 4s '66	102½	102½	102½
4	Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	109½	109½	109½
12	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	89	89	89
13	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99½	98⅞	98⅞
11	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102⅞	102½	102½
1	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
23	Para Pict 6s 55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Penn Dix 6s '41A	97½	97½	97½
12	Penn P&L 4½s 81	101	100⅞	101
4	Penn Co 4s '6	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109⅞	109	109
31	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	99	98	98¾
5	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Pen RR 4½s '84E	105¾	105½	105½
5	Pen RR s '70	98	97½	97½
93	Pen RR 3¾s '52	99⅜	98	98
3	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	9	8½	8½
7	Pere Marq 5s '56	97	96	96
2	Pere Marq 4½s '80	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
95	Phelp Dodge 3½s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9	Phila Co 5s '67	95⅞	95	95
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
12	Phil RC&I 6s '49	8½	8	8
8	Phil RC&I 5s '3	22½	22½	22½
1	Philip Ry 4s '37	16½	16¼	16¼
1	Pitt CkeINr 4½s '52	95	95	95
5	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	74½	74½	74½
11	Prtl Gen E 4½s '60	56½	55½	55½
99	Pst T&C 5s '53	15	14½	15
2	Purity Bak 5s '48	95	93½	93½
2	Radio Keith 6s'41	93	93	93
7	Readg 4½s'97 A	105	104⅞	104⅞
3	Readg 4½s'97 B	105	105	105
15	Rem Rand 4½s'56	102⅛	102	102
12	Repub Steel 5½s'54	112	111⅝	111⅝
12	Repub Steel 4½s'56	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞
2	Repub Steel [illegible]	92	92	92
5	Revere Copper 4½s'56	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
24	Rio Gr W [illegible]	26	26	26
19	RI Ark&La 4½s'34	11½	11	11½
1	Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	StJosRyL&H [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	StLIMtn&So&R&G'33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	StLIMtn&So&R&G'33 ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	St L S F 5s'50 B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	StLSF 5s'50 B ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	St L S F 4½s'78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	StLSF 4½s'78 cf st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	St L S F 4s'50 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	St L S F 4s'50 A ct	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	St L SW rfg 5s'90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	SP&KC ShL 4½s'41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Seab A L [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Sea A L 6s'45 st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Sea A L 4s'50 st	20⅜	19⅛	19⅛
3	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	10	9⅞	10
7	Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15	Shell Un 3½s'51	99	98½	98½
11	Simmons 4s'52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	105⅛	105	105
6	So Bell T T 3½s'62	100	99⅞	100
1	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107	107	107
3	So Cal Gas 4s'65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	So Col Pow 6s'47	104	104	104
1	Sou Kraft 4½s'46	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	99⅛	99½	99½
14	Sou Pac 4½s'68	76⅛	76	76
15	Sou Pac 4½s'81	75	74½	74½
17	So Pac 4½s'69	75¼	74	74
35	So Pac rfg 4s'55	103⅞	103⅜	102⅞
9	So Pac 3¾s'46	96¼	96	96
4	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	85	84½	84½
12	South Ry cn 5s'94	100½	99⅞	99⅞
2	South Ry gen 4s'56	60⅞	60	60
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4	S W Gas & El 4s'60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Spokane Int 5s'55	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	Staley Mfg 4s'46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
15	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅛	97	97
19	Studebaker 6s cv '45	92	90	90
2	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5	T R R A St L 4s '53	109⅝	109½	109½
1	Tex Corp 3½s '51	103½	103	103
5	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	99⅞	99	99
1	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11	Third Ave aj 5s '60	9	8⅞	8⅞
1	Third Ave 4s '60	37¼	37¼	37¼
3	Tide Wat As O 3½s '52	100	100	100
3	T St L & W 4s '50	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105	104⅞	104⅞
28	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107⅛	107	107
5	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅛	111	111⅛
2	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9	Un Pac 3½s '71	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
10	Un Pac 3½s '70	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
7	Unit Drug 5s '53	88⅛	88	88
1	US Pipe & Fdy 3½s '46	112½	112½	113⅛
15	US Rub 5s '47	108⅛	108	108
8	Utah L&Trac 5s 44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Utah P&L 5s 44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Util P&L 5s 47	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛
22	Util P&L 5s 59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Vanadium 5s 41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	Vertientes Sug 7s 42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Va El & Pow 4s 55A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	VaS&W 1st 5s 2003	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Wabash rfg 5½s '75	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	Wabash 1st 5s 39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Wabash 2d 5s 39	55	55	55
7	Wabash 5s 80 D	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	Wabash 5s 76 B	18	18	18
3	Walwrth 4s 55	95	95	95
17	Walwrth 4s 55	82	81	81
15	Warner Bros 6s 39	90	89	89
6	Warner Quinl 6s 39	51⅞	51	51
2	West Pen P 5s 63E	119	119	119
8	West Md 5½s '77A	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
22	West Md 4s 52	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	West Pac 5s 46 asd	24	24	24
16	Western Un 5s 51	70	68½	68½
15	Western Un 5s 60	67⅛	63⅞	63⅞
25	Wh & L E 4s 49	111	111	111
11	Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Wilkesb & E 5s 42	10	10	10
11	Wilson & Co 4s 55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞
16	Wis Cen 4s 49	18⅛	18	18
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D 36ct	12	12	12
20	Youngst S&T 4s 61	101⅛	101	101⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales	Bond	High	Low	2:00
7	Abitibi P ¾ P 5s '53	79⅞	76½	76½
10	Akershus 5s '63	100	99⅞	99⅞
3	Antioquia 7s '45 A	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
4	Antioquia 7s '45 B	10	10	10
3	Antioquia 1st 7s '75	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	8⅞	8⅞	8½
6	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2	Antwerp 5s '58	101	101	101
43	Argentine 4s '72	94	93½	94
7	Argentine 4s '72 new	94	93¾	94
12	Argentine 4½s '71	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Arg 6s '59 Oct	100	100	100
1	Arg 6s 1961 May	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6	Australia 5s '57	106½	106¼	106¼
5	Australia 4½s '56	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7	Austria 7s '57	104	103⅞	104
1	Belgium 6s '55	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5	Berlin City 6s '58	20	20	20
10	Brazil 8s '41	45⅞	45¼	45¼
10	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	37	37	37
19	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	37	36⅞	37
2	Brisbane 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
1	Brisbane 5s '50	102⅞	102½	102½
7	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	77¼	77¼	77¼
36	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	81½	81¼	81¼
1	Bulgaria 7½s '68	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
16	Canada 5s '52	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
18	Canada 4s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
15	Canada 3¾s '61	99⅞	99	99
13	Canada 3s '67	99⅞	99	99
15	Canada 2½s '45	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
27	Canada 2¼s '44	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
7	Chile Mt Mk 6¾s '61	15¾	15¾	15¾
2	Chile 7s '42	17½	17½	17½
2	Chile 6s '60	18	17⅞	17⅞
17	Chile 6s'61 Jan	18	18	18
1	Chile 6s'61 Feb	18	18	18
5	Chile 6s'62	18¼	18	18
1	Cologne 6½s'50	20½	20½	20½
18	Colomb 6s'61 Jan	25½	25	25
15	Colomb 6s'61 Oct	25½	24⅞	24⅞
2	Colom Mt Bk 7s'46	23½	23½	23½
7	Copenhag 5s'52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
14	Copenhag 4½s'53	99⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	Costa Rica 7s'51	31	28	28
10	Cuba 5½s'53	103½	103	103
40	Cuba 5½s'45	58½	56½	56½
2	Czecho 8s'51	104	103½	104
3	Denmark 6s'42	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Denmark 5½s'55	101	100⅞	100⅞
10	Denmark 4½s'62	101	100¼	100¼
4	Fiat 7s'46	93½	93½	93½
4	Finland 6s'45	107	107	107
2	French 7½s'41 unst	98	98	98
1	French 7s'49	112	112	112
1	GerCAgBk 6s'60 Oct	27½	27½	27½
33	GerGov 5½s'65	25½	25	25¼
5	Ger Govt 5½s'65 unst	22	22	22
2	Ger Govt 7s'49	30	29¾	29¾
7	Ger Govt 7s'49 unst	25	24¾	24¾
1	Ger Gen El 6s'48	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
20	GtConElPJap 7s'44	76½	76½	76½
5	Greek 6s'68	30	30	30
20	Haiti 6s'52	99¼	98¾	98¾
1	Hung Mun 7½s'45	23	23	23
5	Hung Munic 7s'46	22½	22½	22½
2	Italy 7s 1951	82½	82¼	82¼
54	Japan 6½s'54	80	79½	80
7	Japan 5½s'65	67	66½	66½
8	Lombard El 7s'52	73½	73	73
6	Medellin Mun 6½s'54	9½	9¼	9¼
11	Mex 10 4s sm asd 45	3½	3⅜	3⅜
5	Milan City 6½s'52	70¼	70¼	70¼
2	Minas Ger 6½s'58	23½	23½	23½
2	Minas Ger 6½s'59	23½	23½	23½
3	Norway 4½s'56	105¾	105⅝	105¾
4	Norway 4¼s'65	101¾	101½	101½
7	Norway 4s'63	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
10	Nor Hyd El 5½s'57	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	Nuremberg 6s'52	20¼	20¼	20¼
2	Orient Dev 6s'53	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
3	Orient Dev 5½s'58	60	60	60
2	Pernambuco 7s'47	21½	21½	21½
21	Peru 1st 6s'60	15¼	14¾	14¾
1	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Poland 8s '50	52	52	52
3	Rhine West 6s '55	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2	Rima Steel 7s '55	55	54⅞	55
7	Rio de Jan 8s '46	26½	26½	26½
11	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	22¾	22½	22½
2	Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	27	27	27
1	Rio Gr doSul 7s'67	21¾	21¾	21¾
7	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	22	21½	21½
2	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	20½	20½	20½
5	Rome6½s '52	71½	71	71½
1	Ruhr Chem 6s '48A	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
1	Sao Paul Cty 8s'52	26	26	26
26	Sao Paul Cty6½s '57	23½	23	23
32	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	26⅞	25½	25½
9	Sao Paulo St 7s '56	26⅞	26½	26½
23	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	22½	21¾	22½
1	Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	28½	28½	28½
3	Serbs Sts Sl 7s '62	28½	28½	28½
4	Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	62	62	62
1	Sydney 5½s '55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Taiwan El P 5½s'71	63	63	63
1	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
2	Uruguay 8s '46	65	64½	64½
6	Uruguay 6s '64	64	63½	63½
1	Vienna City 6s '52	99½	99½	99½
1	WestphUnElP 6s '53	20	20	20
2	Yokohama 6s '61	65½	65¼	65¼

Total today, Sept. 24, $6,455,000; previous day, $5,064,450; week ago, $6,148,350; year ago, $17,049,000; two years ago, $8,458,000; Jan. 1 to date $2,148,903,850; year ago, $2,541,700,000; two years ago, $2,450,972,000.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Sept.	1.08¼	1.08¾	1.05½	1.05¾	—.02
Dec.	1.07⅞	1.07⅞	1.05⅞	1.05⅞	—.01½
May	1.08⅝	1.09	1.06⅛	1.06⅛	—.01⅛
Corn					
Sept.	1.08	1.12¼	1.05⅞	1.11	—.01
Dec.	.65⅞	.65¼	.63⅞	.64	—.01⅛
May	.65½	.65⅝	.64⅞	.64⅞	—.01
Oats					
Sept.	.32	.32	.31⅛	.31⅞	—.00⅛
Dec.	.31⅛	.31¼	.30⅞	.31⅛	
May	.33	.33⅛	.32	.33	—.00⅞
Rye					
Sept.	.83⅛	.83⅛	.82	.82⅞	—.01⅛
Dec.	.80⅛	.80⅛	.79	.79⅞	—.01⅛
May	.78⅛	.80⅛	.78⅛	.78⅞	—.01⅛

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y March No. 3	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	—.01
Wld March No. 4	1.17	1.17½	1.16½	1.17	—.00½
Wld May No. 4	1.20	1.20	1.19½	1.20	—.00½

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	14.40	15.45	15.27	15.30	—.11
March	15.72	15.85	15.60	15.70	—.11

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	10	Conn Ry & L pf	20	11	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 23
87	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	50	77	76	76	Aug 2
95	83	Cons Cigppfww(6½)	10	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
95	82	Cons Cigppfxw(6½)	10	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
77	66½	Corn Exchange (3)	290	56⅞	54½	54½	—3
17⅞	6	Cuba RR pf	20	8	8	8	— ½
127	109⅞	Cuban-Am S pf (15k)	10	104	104	104	—6
62	30	Cushman $8 pf	10	30	30	30	Sep 20
109	99¼	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	50	102½	102	102	Sep 23
22	9⅞	Detroit & Mackinac	70	11	11	11	Sep 23
30	19	Detroit & Mac pf	10	19	19	19	Sep 7
41¼	34	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	10	32	32	32	—3
122	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	20	116½	116½	116½	Sep 10
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	10	114	114	114	Sep 21
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	160	160	160	Sep 18
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	20	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	
80	75⅞	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅞	2½	Fairbanks Co	290	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
28	15	Fairbanks pf	30	16	16	16	Sep 21
103	88	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	88	88	88	Sep 21
39⅞	39½	Filene's Sons (1.20g)	100	39½	39½	39½	Apr 19
98	94¼	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— ½
135	90	Foster Wheeler pf	20	90	90	90	Sep 23
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	20	67½	67½	67½	Sep 20
117	105⅛	Freeport Sul pf (6)	20	107	106½	106½	
73	30	Fuller pr pf	10	30	30	30	—2
48½	16	Fuller 2 pf	10	15	15	15	—2
33	17¾	Gamewell	40	18	18	18	
106¼	93½	Gannett pf (6)	20	96½	96	96	Sep 23
153	132	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	130	130	130	Sep 2
152	115	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	115	115	115	Sep 21
64¼	46	Gen G & El cv pf	20	46	46	46	Sep 8
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	30	118	118	118	Sep 18
110	106	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	108½	108½	108½	Sep 14
117½	103	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	104½	104½	104½	Jul 13
88	36	Gen Steel Cast pf	70	36	32½	32½	—5
115	100	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	100	100	100	Sep 15
96	74	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	Sep 23
145½	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	135	135	135	Sep 10
64¼	50½	Green B&W (2½g)	10	50½	50½	50½	Sep 14
98	65¼	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
89	32	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	33	33	33	Sep 23
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	60	33	32½	32½	Sep 22
108	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	80	105	103½	103½	—1½
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	30	100	100	100	Sep 21
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	129	129	129	Sep 22
106½	90	Hat Corp pf (6½)	50	90	90	90	Sep 8
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	154	154	154	Sep 20
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	10	128	128	128	+ ⅞
120½	100	Holland F pf (5)	40	100	100	100	
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	50	111	110	110	Sep 18
72	50	Illinois Cent LL (4)	50	51⅞	51	51	
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	10	138	138	138	Sep 21
111⅛	100	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Sep 21
10	4½	Int Ry Cent Amer	30	4½	4½	4½	— ½
8⅞	4½	Int Ry Cent Am ct	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
57½	43½	Int Ry C Am pf	130	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ¼
110	86	Int Silver pf (8k)	10	86	86	86	Sep 20
107½	87	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	20	87½	87	87	
127	117	Island Crk C pf (6)	*30	116½	116	116	Sep 23
136	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	123½	123½	123½	—1½
126	106⅞	Jon & L St pf (5¼k)	250	110	107	107	—3
21	115½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	Sep 22
110	96	Keith-A Or pf (3⅛k)	30	90	90	90	Sep 21
109½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	10	101	101	101	—1½
71	29⅞	Kinney (G R) pf	10	30	30	30	—1⅛
35½	18	Kinney (G R) pr pf	40	21	19	19	—3½
27⅞	13⅞	Laclede Gas	40	14⅛	13	13	— ¼
41½	20	Laclede Gas pf	40	22	20½	20½	—2½
203	$110	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	20	108	108	108	—2
110	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	105	105	105	Sep 20
147⅞	127	Lorillard pf (7)	20	135	135	135	Sep 21
133⅞	127⅛	MacAnd & F pf (6)	50	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	Sep 21
30	10	Manati Sugar pf	20	10	10	10	Sep 23
21⅛	10⅛	Manati Sug pf ct	180	13	10⅛	10⅛	Sep 10
29	15⅞	Manhattan Ry gtd	20	15	15	15	—1
3⅞	1	Market St Ry	50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	7	Market St Ry pf	100	7	7	7	Sep 8
39	12	Market St Ry pr pf	100	12⅞	12	12	— ⅞
6⅞	1⅛	Market St Ry 2 pf	30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
166	142	Math Alkali pf (7)	90	155	155	155	Sep 22
111	97	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	Sep 18
44	35	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	36	36	36	Aug 9
112½	92	McLellan Sto pf (6)	20	92	92	92	
101	89	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Sep 18
47⅞	28⅞	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	10	29	29	29	—2
41	19	Merc & M Tr (1.60)	10	21½	21½	21½	Sep 20
122	108	Midland Stl 1 pf (8)	10	108⅞	108	108	—2
106	94	Milw Elec Ry pf (6)	10	97	97	97	— ½
124	105½	Minn-Hon pf B (4)	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
6⅞	2	Minn StP&SSM LL	30	2	2	2	— ⅞
66½	51	Morris & Ess (3⅞)	20	51	51	51	—1
99⅞	77	Mullins pf (7)	10	78	78	78	—2
108⅞	102	Murphy pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Sep 22
47⅞	21⅛	Nash Chat & St L	100	22⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—3⅛
112½	107⅞	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	Sep 20
113	107	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	40	108	108	108	Sep 23
150	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	30	130	130	130	Sep 20
10]	100	Newberry 5% pf (5)	60	108⅛	108	108⅛	
37	17	New Orl T& Mex	50	15	15	15	—3
12⅞	4	NY Dock	550	6	3	3	— ⅞
29⅞	11	NY Dock pf	160	12⅛	11⅛	12	— ⅛
135	119	NY & Harlem (5)	100	120	120	120	—1
137	125	NY & Harlem pf (5)	90	127	127	127	Jun 4
97	85	NY Lack & W (5)	10	85	85	85	Aug 6
76½	50	NY Shipbuilding pf	60	45	45	45	—5
113¼	13	NY Steam $7 pf	130	101	100	100	—1
103⅞	63½	NY Steam $6 pf	220	90	89⅞	90	—1
114	102	Norfolk & W pf (4)	250	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅝
105	93	Northern Central (4)	50	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Sep 15
53½	36½	Northwest Teleg (3)	30	36½	36½	36½	Sep 23
40	26¼	NorwkT&R pf (3⅞k)	10	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
114	95	Omnibus pf (8)	110	93⅞	90½	90½	—3½
140	126	Otis Elevator pf (6)	10	132	132	132	Sep 22
141	112⅛	Otis Steel pr pf (7)	110	141	140	141	+1
75	50½	Outlet (3a)	10	50½	50½	50½	
115	114	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	Jun 10
15⅞	4⅞	Pac Coast	250	5⅞	5	5⅛	— ⅞
40	15½	Pac Coast 1 pf	90	17¼	17	17	—2
27¼	8	Pac Coast 2 pf	260	11	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅜
152	130	Pac Tel & Tel (8)	50	132½	132	132	
149	133	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	140	140	140	Sep 17
121	60	Panhandle pf	340	55	50⅞	52	—8
100⅞	99	Paraffine pf (4)	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 20
116⅞	112	Peoples Dr pf (6½)	20	112	112	112	—1½
7⅛	3¼	Phila Rapid Transit	190	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
14	4½	Phila Rap Trans pf	40	5⅞	5½	5½	Sep 22
87⅞	72	Phillips Jones pf (7)	10	72	72	72	+1⅞
74½	44	Phoenix H pf (3½)	100	40	40	40	—5
56	40	Pirelli (1.88⅞g)	20	45	44	44	Sep 13
47¼	10⅛	Pittsburgh & W Va	130	18	17⅞	17⅞	—1¼
175	165	Pittsburgh Ft W (7)	*30	165	165	165	Apr 12
190	174⅛	Pittsbgh Ft W pf 7)	30	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	Apr 28
122	75	Pittsburgh Steel pf	10	75	75	75	
28	16	Pittsbgh T Coal pf	20	18	18	18	Aug 17
141	97¼	Pittsbgh United pf	10	100	100	100	—15
100½	84	Pitt Coke & I pf (5)	40	83	81	81	—3
117	117	Pitt C C & St L (5)	20	118	117	115	Sep 9
167	167	Pitt Yng & A pf (7)	10	167	167	167	Feb 16
118⅛	114½	Procter & G pf (5)	90	117½	117¼	117¼	Sep 23
162⅛	140	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	143	143	143	Sep 20
112¾	107⅛	Pure Oil pf (8)	150	111	110⅞	110⅞	— ¼
25½	9½	RR Sec Ill C Stk	20	10	10	10	Sep 18
83	60	Real Silk Hos pf	20	61	60	60	Sep 7
110	85	Rens & Sara (8)	10	86	86	86	+1
136	124	Rev C & B pf (7)	20	124	124	124	Sep 16
95⅞	89	RevC&B5¼%pf(5¼)	10	90	89⅞	90	Aug 4
67	50⅞	Reynolds Tob (3)	10	63½	63½	63½	Sep 21
113	104⅞	Safe St 7% pf (7)	80	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Sep 18
113	99	Safe St 6% pf (6)	30	103	102⅞	103	Sep 20
103	95	Safe St 5% pf (5)	10	95	95	95	Sep 23
20⅞	10	StL-Southwestern	20	11	10	10	Sep 23
37½	18	StL Southwestn pf	10	18	18	18	Sep 23
45½	38	Scott Paper (1.05g)	90	39⅞	39	39	— ⅜
44	30	Sheaffer Pen (2¼g)	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
197	85¼	Sloss-Shef Stl & I	40	105	100	100	—10
120	96	Sloss-S Stl pf (6)	200	103	103	103	—1
155	141	Sou P R Sug pf (8)	10	141	141	141	Sep 21
77⅞	60	Spalding 1 pf	10	60	60	60	Sep 9
104⅞	92	Spang Chal pf (6)	20	92	92	92	Sep 8
94	73⅞	Spear & Co pf (5½)	10	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	Sep 21
50	44	Spicer pf A (3)	120	45	45	45	—3
95⅛	72⅛	Spiegel pf (4½)	150	71	70	70	—3⅛
125	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	30	120	120	120	—1½
57⅞	47⅞	Talcott ptc pf (2⅞a)	20	48	48	48	+ ¼
93½	83	The Fair pf (7)	10	83	83	83	Sep 7
94	54	Twin City pf (7k)	10	55	55	55	Sep 23
117⅞	112	United Bis pf (7)	10	112	112	112	
106⅞	95⅛	United Dyew pf (7)	*10	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	Sep 10
20½	10	US Distributing pf	30	11⅞	10	11⅞	Sep 20
172	156	US Gypsum pf (7)	30	159	159	159	Sep 20
188	147	US Tobacco pf (7)	20	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	Sep 20
164	142⅛	Univ Leaf T pf (8)	20	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	+1⅞
108	42	Univ Pict 1 pf	50	42⅛	38	38	—6⅞
58⅞	40	Vadsco pf	20	39	39	39	—1
115	103⅞	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Sep 9
80	80	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	*50	80	80	80	Mar 27
88	86	Vick Shr & P pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
115	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	30	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅞	Va Iron Coal & Coke	30	6	6	6	Sep 18
37	18⅞	Va Iron C & C pf	100	18	18⅞	18	Sep 21
98	67½	Vulcan Detin (3g)	10	66⅞	65	65	—3½
122⅞	117⅞	Vulcan Det pf (7)	20	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	— ⅞
15	6⅞	Wabash pf B	100	7	7	7	Aug 21
82⅞	82⅞	Webster Eisenlohr pf	10	82½	82½	82½	Jul 27
3⅞	1	Wells Fargo	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 21
108	89	W Penn El A (7)	20	96⅞	95⅞	96⅞	—1
109	90⅞	W Penn El 7% pf (7)	220	102½	101	101⅞	— ⅞
103	81	W Penn El 6% pf (6)	50	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅞
123½	118	W Penn P 7% pf (7)	10	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	Sep 16
115⅞	110⅞	W Penn P 6% pf (6)	40	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ¼
170	137⅞	West E&M pf (3g)	30	135	134	135	—2½
30	35⅞	Weston El In A (3)	30	38	38	38	Sep 10
115	90	Wheeling & L E	80	90	90	90	Sep 14
135	114	Wheel & L E pf (5½)	10	118	118	118	Aug 17
112⅞	81	Worth P&M pf A	10	78	78	78	—7
112	86	Wor P&M pf A st	100	80	75	75	—13
128	75⅞	Wright Aero	20	71	70	70	—5½
143	117	Yell Trk 7%pf (7)	40	119	117	117	Sep 13

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (2g)	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛
800	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Agfa Ansco	23	23	23
200	Ainsworth (hg)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Air Devices	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Air Investors	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝
400	Air Inv war	⅝	⅝	⅝
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Alles & Fisher	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Allen Prod	13	13	13
200	Allied Prod A (1¾g)	20	20	20
400	Alum Co Am	114	103⅞	103⅞
900	Alum Ltd	83¼	78	78
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
700	Am Airlines	16⅝	15	15
200	Am Box Board (1.20g)	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞
200	Am Capital A	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
300	Am Capital B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Am Centrifugal	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Am Cit P&LA (3h)	30	30	30
300	A Ct P&LAww (2⅝h)	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝
600	Am CitP&LB (.30g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2400	Am Cyan B (.60)	27⅛	25⅞	27⅛
3000	Am&For P war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Fork&Hoe (1a)	17	17	17
3900	Am Gas&El (1.40)	28⅞	25	25⅞
700	Am Gen	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
150	Am Gen 2pf (2)	28	27⅞	27⅞
300	Am Hard Rub	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
200	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	22⅞	22	22
300	Am L&T (1.20a)	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
2400	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1	1⅛
300	Am Meter (1½g)	30	30	30
300	Am Seal Kap (.30g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
15200	Am Sup Power	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Sup P pf	20	20	20
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	4	4	4
300	Anch Post F	3⅛	3	3
100	Apex Elec (.30g)	17½	17½	17½
300	Arctur Rad Tube	1	1	1
2900	Ark Nat Gas	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
4800	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
700	Ark Nat Gas pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	78	78	78
1900	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	Asso G&El	1⅛	1	1
4600	Asso G&El A	1⅝	1	1
700	Asso G & El pf	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Atl Cst Line Co(3½e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1600	Atlas Corp war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Austin Silver M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	Automat Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Auto V Mach (⅛g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Avery & Sons (.40g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Axton Fis A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
225	Babcock & Wil (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1900	Baldwin Loco war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Baldwin Rub (⅛a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Bardstown Dis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Barlum Sta Stl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Bath IronWks(6%1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1700	Bell Aire	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200	Bellanca Airc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Berk & Gay Furn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Berk & Gay F war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
350	Bickfords pf (2½)	34½	34½	34½
300	Birdsb S Fdy (⅛g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	Bliss E W	11	10	10
300	Blue Ridge (.15g)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
400	Blue Rid cv pf(3h)	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞
600	Blumenthal (S)	10	10	10
100	Botany Cons H	½	½	½
200	Bourjois	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300	Bowm Bilt H 2pf	2	1⅞	1⅞
600	Braz T & L (.30g)	21⅛	20	20⅞
400	Breese Corp	7⅝	7	7
700	Brewster Aero	3⅝	3½	3½
1300	BridgeptMach (⅜g)	13⅞	11⅞	12⅞
100	Bright Star El B	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Brill A	8⅛	5	8
700	Brill B	2⅞	2	2
150	Brill pf	32	30	30
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	9	9	9
100	Brit Celan	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Brit Col Pow A	33⅛	33	33
550	Brown Co pf	50	45½	46
100	Brown F & W (1.05g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Brown F Dist	5	4⅞	4⅞
50	Buckeye P L (3g)	47	47	47
300	Buf N & E P pf (1.60)	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛
1000	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	22	20	20⅛
100	Cab & Wire A	1	1	1
2000	Cab & Wire B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cab & Wire pf (.195g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1100	Can Ind Alc A	5⅝	5	5
300	Can Ind Alc B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1900	Can Marc Wire	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1500	Carib Syn (⅛h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carman B	5½	5½	5½
1600	Carnegie Met	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Caro P & L $7 pf (7)	79	79	79
2400	Carrier Corp	39⅛	37⅛	37⅛
300	Casco Prod (2⅝g)	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
2000	Catalin Am	4⅛	3⅞	4
225	Celanese 1 pf (7a)	109⅛	107⅞	107⅞
400	Cen & Sw Ut	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
200	Cen Hud G & E (.80)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10	Cen Me Pow 7 pf	84	84	84
300	CenP&L pf (4.21¾k)	80	80	80
2700	Cen Stl El	¾	⅝	⅝
175	Cen St El 6% pf	9⅛	9	9
75	Cen St E 7% pf	22	19⅛	19⅛
300	Centrif Pl (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Cheseboro (4a)	106	100⅛	100⅛
100	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	50	50	50
500	Chi Riv&Mach (⅜g)	14	13¾	13¾
1500	ChiefCons	⅝	⅝	⅝
75	CVhilds pf	61	60½	60½
24700	Cities Service	2⅞	2¼	2⅞
400	Cit Serv pf	26⅞	25	26
200	Cit Serv B pf	3	2⅞	2⅞
70	Cit Serv B B pf	30	30	30
25	Cit Svc P $7 pf	38	38	38
500	City Auto Stpg (.45g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
1400	Claude Neon Lts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cleve El Ill (2)	35	35	35
100	Cleve Tract	9	9	9
100	Clinch Coal	4⅞	4	4⅞
100	Club Al Uten	1¼	1¼	1¼
6200	Colon Develop	2⅞	2	2
300	Colon Devel cv pf	4	3⅛	3⅛
300	ColoFuel & I war	7⅞	7½	7½
400	Colts Pat F (1⅛g)	56	52⅞	52⅞
175	Colum G&E pf (5)	67	66	66
4000	Colum O&G	5⅛	5	5
1900	Comwlth Edis (1e)	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
6300	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comm Pub Svc (1a)	4½	4½	4½
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Cons Biscuit	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8400	Cons Cop Min	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
400	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	70⅞	68	68
1600	Cons Gas Ut	1½	1⅜	1½
200	Cons Gas Ut war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Cons Mng&S (1⅛g)	62	59⅞	60⅛
500	Cons Ret Strs	5⅛	5	5
800	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
800	Cons Stl Corp	6½	6	6
50	Cont G&Epr pf (7)	83	83	83
400	Cont Oil Mex	½	½	½
2100	Cont Roll&Stl	12⅞	12	12
50	Cont Secur	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Cook Paint&V(.60a)	12	12	12
500	Cooper-Bess	11⅛	11	11
200	Copper Range	8⅛	8	8
3500	Cord Corp	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
700	Corroon & Rey	3⅝	3½	3½
100	Cor A Reypf A(4½k)	85½	85½	85½
3400	Cosden Petro	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
300	Cosden Petro pf	18⅝	18	18
4500	Creole Pet (½g)	27⅛	23	24
900	Crocker Wh	9½	8⅞	8⅞
1700	Croft Brewing	9-16	½	9-16
300	Crown C Pet N	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
800	Crown C Intl A(1)	11½	11	11
400	Crown Drug	2	2	2
50	Crystal Oil R pf	9	9	9
400	Cuban Tob	4	2⅞	3½
100	Cuneo Press (2)	38	38	38
50	Cuneo Press pf	103	103	103
4200	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Darby Pet (½)	10	9½	9½
200	Dayton Rub	15½	15	15
15000	Dayton Rub A (4k)	20	20	20
100	Dejays Strs (.80)	10	10	10
10	Dennison Mfg 1 pf	68	68	68
500	Derby Oil	5	5	5
100	Detroit Gasket (1)	13¼	13¼	13¼
1000	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Det Mich Stove	3½	3½	3½
500	Det Paper Prod (¼)	4	4	4
200	Det Stl Prod (1½g)	35	33	33
200	Distill Liq	9	9	9
100	Dist Co Ltd (.82g)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
400	Divco Twin Trk (.40)	4	3⅞	3½
1100	Domin St & Coal	15¾	14	14
25	Douglas Shoe pf	25	25	25
10	Draper Corp (2.40a)	75	75	75
500	Dubilier Con (.15g)	2⅞	2½	2⅞
200	Duval Tex	7	7	7
1200	Eagle P Lead (.30g)	15	12⅞	12⅞
100	East Gas & F	4½	4½	4½
300	E G&F 6% pf (3)	42	38¾	42
25	East Mall Iron	15	15	15
300	East Sta Corp	2⅞	2½	2½
25	East St B pf	40	40	40
1000	Easy WMB (⅜g)	6⅞	6	6
300	Econ Gr Str (⅜g)	14½	14½	14½
200	Edis Br Strs (1)	18	17⅞	17⅞
1100	Eisler El (3%f)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
32500	El Bond & Sh	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200	El Bond & Sh pf(6)	62	60	60
100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	54	54	54
100	El Pow As (.15g)	3½	3½	3½
100	El Pow As A (.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
560	El P&L 2 pf A	48	40	40
100	El P&L war	6	5⅞	5⅞
400	Elect Share	2½	2¼	2¼
150	Elect Shov Coal pf	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
700	Electrol vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Emp G&F 8% pf	36	33	33
150	Emp G&F 7% pf	33⅛	33	33
100	Emsco D&Equip (1)	11	11	11
4000	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1400	Evans Wallo	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Evans Wallo pf	12	12	12
900	Ex-Cell-o Cp (.60g)	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞
1600	Fairchild Av	3	2½	2⅞
500	Falstaff Brew	8½	8⅛	8⅛
200	Fanny Farmer (1a)	21	20⅞	21
200	Fansteel	9	9	9
300	Pedders Mfg (.85g)	12	11⅛	12
400	Ferro Enam (1⅛g)	30⅛	29	30
400	Fidelio Brew	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Fire As Phil (2)	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
10	Fst Nat St 1 pf (7)	112	112	112
2200	Fisk Rub	9	7⅞	8
100	Fla PL $7 pf	35	35	35
900	Ford M Can A (1)	19⅛	19	19
25	Ford M Can B (1)	20½	20½	20½
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	Frankl Ray (½g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Froedtert G (1.20g)	10	10	10
50	Froed G cv pf (1.20)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
50	[illegible] Tr (.80g)	15	15	15
500	Gen Alloys	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
[illegible]	[illegible] (.85g)	11⅞	16	16
500	Gen Invest	1	1	1
400	Gen Invest pf 3	75⅛	75	75
600	Gen Invest war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gen Rayon A	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
900	Gen Tel 1A	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
100	Gen Wat G&E.80	7	2	[illegible]
25	Georg Pow pf 6	70	70	70
200	Gilbert AC	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
500	Glen Alden ⅛g	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
300	Godchaux Sug A 4g	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
200	Godchaux Sug B	13	12	12
70	Godchaux Sug pf 7	88	85	85
200	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Inc pf	30	30	30
1600	Grand Nat Films	2⅛	2	2
100	Grand Rap V (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Gray Tel P S (1)	7	6⅞	6⅞
60	Gt A&P nv (6a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	[illegible] T & D	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞
200	[illegible] Prod	4⅛	4	4
1000	Gulf Oil (⅜g)	46⅞	44⅛	44⅛
800	Hall Lamp (.30g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Haloid (1)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
25	Hartf Elec (2½)	56	56	56
500	Hartman Tob	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Harvard Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Hat Corp A&B (.60g)	6	6	6
650	Hazeltine (3)	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
300	Hearn F Strs (1.05g)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2200	Hecla Min (.70g)	12⅞	12	12
100	Helena Rubin	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Hewitt Rub (1)	12	11⅞	12
100	Heyden Chem (3)	39	39	39
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	21⅛	20	21⅛
200	Holling Consol (.65a)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	Holophane (1.75g)	17	17	17
75	Horn & Hard (2)	29	[illegible]	29
2000	Hud Bay M&S (⅜g)	22⅞	21	22
2400	Humble Oil (1⅜g)	70⅞	68	70
200	Hum Rust Proof (.40g)	7⅛	7	7
300	Hygrade Fd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
150	Hygrade Sylv (2⅝g)	42	40	40
400	Ill Iowa Pow	4	4	4
300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ill Zinc (⅜g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300	Imp Oil Can (¼a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Imp Oil Ca reg (¼a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Imp Tb Brit (.39g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Ind Ter Ill B	[illegible]	1⅞	1⅞
100	Ind Pipe Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75	Indiana P&L pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Indus Finance pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Ins Co N Am	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Int Cig Mch	21	21	21
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Int Hyd El war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Int Hyd El pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Int Pap & Pow war	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Internat Pet	[illegible]	31	31
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Int Utility B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Inter Vitamin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	Koppers Co pf (6)	107	107	107
300	Kreuger Brew (1⅛g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Lake Shore M (4a)	47	47	47
10	Lane Bryantpf (7)	98	98	98
400	Lakey Fdy & M	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Le Tourneau (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Lefcourt Real	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Lefc Real pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1900	Lehigh C&N (.30)	8⅛	8	8
24100	Leonard Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
3500	Lion Oil (1a)	22	21⅛	22
200	Lit Bros	3	3	3
600	Locke St Ch (1½g)	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
2900	Lockheed Airc	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4100	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
900	Long Is Lt	3	3	3
20	Long Is L pf (7)	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
4700	Louis L & E (.40)	9⅞	8½	8½
10	Lud Baum pf (5¼k)	81	81	81
700	Lynch Corp (3g)	40⅛	38	38
200	McCord Rad B	4½	4½	4½
900	McWill Dredg (1¼g)	15	13⅞	14⅛
200	Majestic Rad & T	2⅞	2½	2½
100	Marc Int Mar (.179g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Mangel Strs	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	Marion St Show	9	9	9
1600	Massey Harris	7	6½	6½
100	Master Elec (1.60)	19	19	19
50	Mead John (3a)	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
200	Memph N Gas (.30g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Merritt-C & S	4½	4⅛	4⅛
2400	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	½	⅝
200	Metal Textile (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3500	Metro Ed $6 pf (6)	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
600	Mich Bumper	1½	1½	1½
600	Mich G & O	6½	6	6
100	Mich Stl Tube (1g)	12½	12½	12½
300	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
700	Mid St Pet A vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Mid Oil cv pf (½k)	6½	6½	6½
25	Midvale (3½g)	70	70	70
19	MidWest Abr	2	2	1⅞
500	Midwest Oil (½g)	8½	8⅞	8⅞
500	Mining Corp Can	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Minn Min & M ½g	32½	32½	32½
300	Mock J Voeh (.45g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2400	Molybdenum	7⅞	7	7
200	Monogram Pict	2⅞	2¼	2¼
60	Montg Ward A (7)	138	136½	136½
200	Moore (T) Dis	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2400	Mount City Copper	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
800	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Nat AutoFvtc(1½g)	20⅞	20¼	20⅞
100	Nat Baking (½a)	8	8	8
4100	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
300	Nat City Lines (¼g)	11½	10½	10½
200	Nat Container (⅜g)	9⅞	9½	9½
100	Nat Mfr & Strs	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Nat Oil Prod (1.10g)	33½	33½	33½
250	Nat P&L pf (6)	61⅞	60	60
400	Nat Rub Mch	9	8½	9
400	Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nat Service pf	2½	2½	2½
400	Nat Trans (.45g)	9	8½	9
3700	Nat Tunnel&Mines	3½	2	2
1000	Nat Un Rad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Navarro Oil (.40a)	18⅛	17⅞	18⅞
200	Nehi Corp (2g)	40	38	38
200	Nelson (H)	7	7	7
500	Neptune Met A	9⅛	9	9
50	N E Pw As 6%pf (6)	66	66	66
50	New E T&T (4⅜g)	111¼	111¼	111¼
100	N H Clock (1½)	19	19	19
1050	NJ Zinc (2a)	73⅛	71½	72
500	N Mex & Ariz	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Newmont Min (2¼g)	79	79	79
150	NY & Hon Ros2.77%	29⅛	28½	28½
300	NYC Omnibus war	7⅛	7	7
500	NY Merchand (.80a)	13	12⅞	12⅞
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	95	95	95
10	NY Wat Svc pf	21½	21½	21½
4900	Niag Hud Pow	10½	10	10
7000	Niag Hud A war	¼	¼	¼
400	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	81½	80½	81½
500	Niag Sh Md B (.15g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
500	Niles-Bem-P (1⅛g)	42	42	42
400	Nipissing Mns (⅛g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	Noma Elec (.40g)	5⅞	5½	5½
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Nor Am L & P pf	47	47	47
200	Nor AmRayA (2g)	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛
100	Nor AmRayB (2g)	34	34	34
200	Nor Cent Tex (.15g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2300	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Nor Pipe L (⅜g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Nor St P A	16⅛	16	16
100	Nor Tex El pf	1	1	1
400	No'west Eng (⅜g)	18	17	17
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	Ohio Brass B (2¼g)	45	40	40
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
290	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110⅞	110⅛	110⅞
10	Ohio Pub Svc 6% (6)	90	90	90
10	Ohio Pub Svc pfA(7)	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
800	Okla Nat Gas	9½	9½	9½
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	25	25	25
1100	Oldetyme Dist	2⅞	2½	2½
200	Overseas Sec (.70g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	29	28⅞	28⅞
10	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	58½	58½	58½
600	Pac Tin spl (2a)	39½	37	37
100	Pan-Am Air (1)	45	45	45
12300	Pantepec Oil	5⅞	5¼	5¼
500	Parksbg R& (.80g)	21	20	20
100	Pender Gr A (3½)	30¼	30	30
100	Pender Gr B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Penin Tel pf (7)	110	110	110
5300	Pennroad (¼e)	3⅛	3	3
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	91¼	91¼	91¼
75	Pa Salt (5⅜g)	149½	149	149
300	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	74	73	74
100	Pepperell (6a)	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
100	Perfect Circle (2a)	30½	30½	30½
300	Pharis T & R (.60)	5½	5½	5½
2300	Phoenix Sec (¼a)	4⅞	4½	4½
1000	Pierce Govern (.60)	14⅛	12½	12½
1500	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8½	8½	8½
1400	Pitts Forg	11	10¼	10¼
50	Pitts & Lake E(4¼g)	69½	69½	69½
200	Pitts Pl Gl (5⅜g)	107⅞	107	107⅞
200	Pleas ValWine (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
80	Plough (.80)	10	10	10
300	Polaris Mng	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1100	Potrero Sugar	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1700	Powdrell&Alex (.55g)	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Pow Corp Can (⅛g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Premier Gld (.12a)	2	2	2
100	Prosperity B	11	10½	10½
500	Pruden Inv	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
10	PS Ind $7 pr pf	36	36	36
10	PS Ind $6 pf	18	18	18
100	Pug S PP $5pf(6¼k)	38⅞	38	38
400	Pug Sd P 06 pf	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞
200	Pyrene (.40g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Quaker Oats (5)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
50	Ry & Lt Sec (.30g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
150	Raym Conc (1a)	25⅛	25	25
300	aytheon Mfg	4	3¼	3¼
300	Red Bank Oil	20½	19⅞	20½
800	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	31⅛	29	29
300	Reiter-Fost	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Reliance E&E (⅜g)	17	17	17
1300	Reybarn Inc (.10g)	4⅛	4	4
1200	Reynolds Inv	1	1	1
700	RiceStixDryGds(⅜g)	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
200	Richmond Rad	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
400	Rio Grande ValGas	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Roosevelt Fd	3	3	3
300	Root Pet (⅛g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Rossia Intl	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Royal Type (4g)	72	70	70
25	Royalite Oil Ltd (1a)	32	32	32
600	Russeks F Ave (⅛)	9	8⅞	8⅞
2100	Rustless I & S	10⅞	10	10
100	Ryerson & Haynes	2⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Saf CarH&L (6⅛g)	100	100	100
10000	St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	St Lawrence Ltd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
8900	St. Regis Pap	5⅛	4⅞	5
175	St Regis Pap pf	90⅛	90	90⅛
400	Samson Unit	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Savoy Oil	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Schiff Co (2)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Scoville Mfg (1⅛g)	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
100	Sec Corp Gen	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Seeman Br (3½a)	43	43	43
1500	Segal Lock	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
400	Seiberling Rub	4	4	4
100	Selby Shoe (1.60)	19	19	19
1500	Selected Indus	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
200	Sel Ind cv (1⅛k)	17	15⅞	15⅞
200	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	88	87½	87½
150	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	87	86⅞	86⅞
200	Seton Leather	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1000	Seversky Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2000	Shattuck Denn	11	9⅞	10
600	Shaw W&P (.80)	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞
450	Sher-Wms (.4a)	108⅛	106	107
120	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
200	Silex (⅜g)	8	8	8
400	[illegible]	1⅞	[illegible]	1⅞
800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	275	275	275
100	[illegible]	13	13	13
1600	Sonotone	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	So Penn Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	So C Ed B pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	So C Ed C pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Spencer Shoe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Stahl Meyer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
600	Stand Cap&S (1.60a)	18	17⅞	18
150	Stand Inv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	St Oil Ky (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	St Oil Ohio (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3000	St Pow&Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
100	St Pow&L B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1400	Stand Prod	11⅞	11	11⅞
600	Stand Sil-Lead (.02g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Stand Stl Sprg new	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
200	Stand Tube B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Sterchi Br Strs	7⅞	7	7
150	Sterchi Br St 1pf (1)	18	18	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sullivan Mach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Taylor (R) Dist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Technicolor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tob Prod Exp (.15e)	1	1	1
1000	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
1000	Tubize Chatil	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Union Gs Can (.60)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
[illegible]	Un Pro F Bmd (.30)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	6	6
[illegible]	Unit Corp war	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Unit Gas	6⅞	6	6
[illegible]	Unit Gas war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
[illegible]	Unit Gas pf (7)	104	102	104
[illegible]	Unit L&Pow A	4⅞	4	4
[illegible]	Unit L&Pow B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Unit L&Pow cvpf	3⅝	30	30½
[illegible]	Unit Molasses B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
[illegible]	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	75⅞	75	75
60	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
100	Unit Specialtis (1.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1300	US & Int Sec	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	US & I Sec pf (3¼k)	72⅞	68	68
[illegible]	US Foil B (⅛g)	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞
[illegible]	US Lines pf	1⅞	1⅛	1⅝
[illegible]	US Radiator	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	US Rub Recl	4	3⅛	3⅝
[illegible]	United Sacc?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3⅝	3¼	3⅛
[illegible]	Unit Wall Pap (.15g)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
100	Univ Insur (1)	15	15	15
100	Univ Prod (1⅛g)	20	20	20
100	Utah Idaho Sug (15g)	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛
100	Utah Radio Prod	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Util Power & Lt	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Util Power & Lt B	1⅛	1	1
200	Util P&L pf	14½	14¼	14¼
300	Util & Ind pf	2⅛	2½	2⅛
200	Utility Equit	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	Util Equit pf (5½)	64	64	64
300	Valspar Corp vtc	4⅛	4	4
200	Valspar pf vtc	43	38	38
100	Venez Mex Oil	5	5	5
1200	Venezuel Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Vogt Mfg (.80g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Waco Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Wagner Bak (1.20g)	15	13⅞	13⅞
100	Waitt & B A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Waitt & B B	1⅛	1	1
400	Walker Min	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Wayne Knit M	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Wellington Oil	9	9	9
1400	WentworthMfg(⅛g(	3⅞	3½	3½
1100	West Va C & C	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	West Air Exp	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
50	West Tab & Sta (2)	24	24	24
500	Wm Oil-O-Mat	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Wil-Low Caf pf	10	10	10
100	Wolverine Port Cem	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
400	WolverineTube(.40g)	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Woolwth Ltd (.539g)	16	16	16
900	Wright Harg (.40a)	6⅞	6	6
1100	Young Stl Dr (new	22	20⅞	21
3200	Yukon Gold (.12g)	2⅛	2	2

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales	Bond	High	Low	Close
14	Ala Pow 5s '46	102½	101¾	101¾
4	Ala Pow 5s '51	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛
12	Ala Pow 4½s '67	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
30	Am G & E 5s 2028	106⅞	106½	106½
27	Am P & L 6s 2016	85½	84⅞	84⅞
1	AppalPow 5s '41	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	101¼	101	101¼
13	As G & E 5s '50	[illegible]	42¼	42¼
14	As G&E 5s '68	42¼	41	41
14	As G&E 4½s '49C	40	36⅞	36⅞
2	As T&T 5½s '55 A	77	77	77
10	Baldw L 6s '38 xw	95⅞	91⅞	91⅞
75	Baldw L 6s '38 xw st	97	89	89
1	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	113	113	113
14	Birm El 4½s '68	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞
5	Birming Gas 5s '59	67	67	67
13	Broad Riv P 5s '54	87⅛	85	85
17	Caro P&L 5s '56	94	93	93
2	Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	101	101	101
5	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	100	99⅞	99⅞
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s '81 H	94½	94½	94½
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	96	96	96
27	Cen P&L 5s '56	89⅞	89	89⅞
7	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	76	74⅞	74⅞
2	Cen St El 5½s '54	46⅛	44⅞	44⅞
12	Cen St El 5s '48	47	43	43
6	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	51	50⅞	50⅞
4	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	59⅞	59	59
3	Cities Ser 5s '66	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
68	Cities Ser 5s '57	68	61⅞	59⅞
20	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	100	99⅞	99⅞
1	Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	102	102	102
4	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	58	57	57
10	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	57⅞	56	56
4	Comwl Ed 5s '54 B	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2	Coml Ed 4½s '56C	111	111	111
8	Coml Ed 4½s '57D	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
15	Coml Ed 4s '81F	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
11	Coml Sub 5½s '48A	103	103	103
23	Commun P&L 5s '57	70	69½	69½
1	Commu PS 5s '60A	94	94	94
14	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	101⅞	101	101
14	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	70½	68½	68½
18	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	79⅛	77	77
3	Del El Pow 5½s '59	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Denver G&E 5s '49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Det IntBr6½s '52	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
25	East G&F 4s '56 A	81⅞	81¼	81⅞
2	Edison El Ill 3¼s '65	105	105	105
20	Elec P&L 5s 2030	81½	79⅞	79⅞
15	Elmira Wat L 5s '56	107½	106	106
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	96	96	96
6	Emp O&R 5½s '42	80	76	76
4	Fed Water 5½s '54	69	68⅞	68⅞
1	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Fstone Tire 5s '42	105	105	105
11	Fla P&L 5s '54	89	88⅛	88⅛
19	Gatin P 5s '56	101½	101¼	101¼
2	Gatin P 6s '41	100⅞	100	100
1	Gatin P 6s '41 B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	75½	75½	75½
1	Gen Rayon 6s '48	72½	72½	72½
9	Geo Pow 5s '67	90	89	89
7	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	72½	72½	72½
10	Gobel 4½s '41A	60½	59	60½
1	Groc St Prod 6s '45	80	80	80
2	Hall Pr 6s '47A st	88	88	88
1	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Idaho Pow 5s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
17	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	91	89	90⅞
10	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	99⅞	99	99⅞
24	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	97	96	96
2	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
5	Ind Svc 5s '50	59	58½	53
4	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	59	58	58
21	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	105½	105⅛	105½
13	Inters Pow 5s '57	33	30½	31
11	Inters Pow 5s'57	49	47	47
1	Inters P Svc 5s'56 D	73	73	73
2	Inters P Svc 4½s'58	68	67	67
7	Ia-Neb L&P 5s'57	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s'61 B	97	97	97
1	Ia Pub Svc 5s'57	102½	102½	102½
3	Jer CP&L 4½s '61 C	105	104⅞	104⅞
13	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Ky Util 6s '48 D	100	100	100
25	Lehigh PS 6s '2026 A	102½	101⅞	102½
1	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12	Lou P&L 5s '57	104⅞	104	104
12	Mengel Co 4½s '47	100	98	98
5	Metro Ed 4s '71	106	106	106
7	Midand Val 5s '43	78⅞	78	78
4	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	100	100	100
11	Minn P&L 5s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Miss PL Co 5s '57	86	84	84
6	Miss Pow 5s '55	76⅛	75⅞	75⅞
3	Miss Riv P 5s '51	108	108	108
4	Mont Dak P 5½s '44	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3	Munson SS 6½s '37ct	4	4	4
5	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	85	85	85
14	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	75	74⅞	74⅞
2	Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	118	117⅞	117⅞
2	Neisner Bro 6s '48	97	97	97
5	Nev Cal E 5s '56	81	79	79
2	N Eng G&E 5s '50	61⅞	58½	58½
3	N Eng G&E 5s '48	61	60⅞	60⅞
13	N Eng G&E 5s '47	61	55	56
19	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	92	90	90⅞
3	N Eng Pow 5s '48	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞
8	N Orl P S 6s '49 A	75	75	75
2	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	90	90	90
2	NY Pow&L4½s'67	107⅛	107	107
7	NY St E&G 4½s '80	90⅞	90	90
8	Nor Am L&P 5½s'56	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1	Nor Con Ut5½s'48A	43	42	42
1	Nor Ind G&E 6s '52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	100	100	100
4	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	101	100	100
12	Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1	Nor'west El 6s '45 st	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Nor'west P S 5s '57	93	93	93
2	Ogden Gas 5s '45	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	97⅞	95⅞	95⅞
3	OklaNatGas 4½s'51A	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Pac Inv 5s '48 A	92	92	92
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛
2	Pac Gas L&C 4s '81 B	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2	Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Pitts Steel 6s '48	103	103	103
12	Portland G&C 5s '40	85	84⅞	84⅞
6	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	65	65	65
1	Pow CorCan4½s'59B	98	98	98
1	Pub S Ill 4½s '78D	103	103	103
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '80E	103	103	103
10	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81F	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
10	Pub S Ill 4½s '60 I	104⅛	104	104
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	132	132	132
12	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	78	71⅞	71⅞
6	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	70	67⅞	67⅞
10	Pug Sd&L4½s'50D	66⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1	St L Gas & C 6s '47	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5	Schulte RE 6s '51	29⅞	[illegible]	29⅞
19	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛
1	Shaw W&P 4½s'68B	103	103	103
1	Sher-Wyo 6s '47	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
3	So Cal El 3¾s '45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	103⅞	102⅞	103⅞
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛
2	So Cal Ed 4s '60O	106	106	106
1	So Ind 4s '51	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
2	So'west A T3s61A	94	94	94
8	So'west L&P 5s '57A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	So'wes P&L 6s2022A	94	94	94
3	Stand G&E 6s '35	65	62	62
3	Stand G&E 6s '35 st	62⅛	60	60
2	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	66	6	62
2	Sta G&E 6s '35 cv st	62⅛	60	60
8	Stand G&E 6s '51	62	60⅞	60⅞
10	Stand G&E 6s '66	62	60	60
4	Stand P&L 6s '57	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛
16	Starrett Corp 5s '50	35	31	31
9	Superpwr Ill 4½s68	106⅞	106	106
1	Syracuse L 5½s '54	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Tex El S 5s '60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7	Tex P&L 5s '56	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	87	87	87
1	Toledo Ed 5s '62	108	108	108
15	Twin CRT 5½s52A	63	62½	63
1	[illegible]	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	Unit El NJ 4s 49	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
2	Unit L&P 6½s '74	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2	Unit L&P 6s 75	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
8	Unit L&P 5½s 59	104	104	104
5	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	73	73	73
5	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	108	107⅞	107⅞
5	Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	62	60	60
8	Utah P&L 6s2022 A	84	84	84
3	Utica G&E 5s '56 D	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7	Virg Pub S 6s '46	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	20	19⅞	19⅞
4	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5	W Newsp Un 6s '44	51	50	50
1	West Pa 5s 2030	101	101	101
10	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	88⅞	87	87
15	W Un G&E 5½s'55A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	106	106	106
2	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales	Bond	High	Low	Close
8	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	23½	22½	22½
3	Bogota M Bk 6s'47ww	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
12	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2	Cuba Tel 7s '41 A	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1	Danish Con 5s'55	100	100	100
2	Fin R M Bk 6s '61 st	103⅛	103⅛	[illegible]
1	Ger C Mun 7s '47	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5	Hanover St 6½s '49	20	20	20
17	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	33½	32⅞	32⅞
5	Lima Peru 6½s '58	17	17	17
3	Maranhao Braz 7s '58	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	95	95	95
5	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	21⅞	21	21
31	Russian 6½s '19	10	10	10
10	Russ 6½s NC '19	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Russ 5½s '21	1	1	1
18	Russ 5½s ctf '21	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Santa Fe Arg 4s '45 st	79	78	78
4	Santiago Chile 7s '61	14	14	14
4	Unit Ind 6½s '41	22	22	22

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year: no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Argo[illegible] Mine in Oregon Reports Rich Gold Strike

BAKER, Ore., (AP)—Operators of the [illegible] Mine, [illegible] miles [illegible] of here, reported one of the richest gold strikes of the season. The ore tested [illegible] to [illegible] a ton. [illegible] Parker Jr. and F. N. [illegible] of Niles, Mich., own the mine.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of record
Accumulated				
Berkshire Fine Spin. Asso pf	[illegible]		Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Cleveland C Tr pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
East Washington Mach Ltd	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Goulds Pumps Inc 7% pf	$3	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Moxie Co (The) $3 cl "A" pf	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Extra				
Amer Thermos Bot	25c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Clearfield Trust Co (Clearfield Pa)	50c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Johnson Serv Co	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Provident Savgs Bk & Tr Co (Cinc O)	25c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Securities Inv Co of St Louis	$1	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Warren Foundry & Pipe	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Interim				
North Amer Rayon Crp "A"	50c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
North Amer Rayon Crp "B"	50c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Increased				
Aro Equip Corp	10c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Initial				
Berkshire Fine Spinning Assoc new	40c	..	Sept. 24	Sept. 23
Cornell-Dubl El	37½c	..	Sept. 28	Sept. 24
No Am Fin Corp cum pr pf	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 30
Ranier Pulp & Paper new	31	..	Oct. 5	Sept. 30
Regent Knitting Mills Ltd	25c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Regular				
Am Home Prod	20c	M	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Am Thermos Bot	25c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Baldwin - Duckworth Chain Corp	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Bridgept Hydr Co	40c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Capital City Prods	15c	..	Oct. 4	Oct. 4
Central R/ Signal Co, Inc	50c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Clearfield Tr Co (Clearfield, Pa)	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Commerce Bookbind	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Cons Royalty Oil	4c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 15
49 West 37th St Corp vtc	$1.50	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Gen Reinsurance	50c	..	Sep. 28	Sep. 24
Hartford Nat Bk & Tr Co (Hartford, Conn.)	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Haverhill Gas Lt	20c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 28
Hawaiian Sugar	60c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Hibbard Spencer Bartlett & Co	20c	M	Oct. 29	Oct. 19
Hibbard Spencer Bartlett & Co	20c	M	Nov. 26	Nov. 16
Hibbard Spencer Bartlett & Co	20c	M	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Holly Develop Co	1c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Holly Develop Co	[illegible]	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Darby Pet Co	25c	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 4
Detroit Gask & Mf	25c	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
Dominguez Oil Fields	25c	M	Sep. 30	Sep. 24
Elder Mfg Co	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Elder Mfg 8% 1pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Elder Mfg 5% cum ptc cl A	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Exolon Co	25c	..	Oct. 15	Sep. 25
First Natl Bank (Denver, Col.)	$2.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
First Natl Bank (Denver, Col.)	$2.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Indus Credit Corp of New Eng 7% pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Investors Mortgage Co. (Bridgeport, Conn)	37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Investors Mortgage Co. (Bridgeport, Conn.) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Johnson Service Co	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 22
Kekaha Sug Co Ltd	20c	M	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Knott (A. J.) Tool Mfg Cp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Lincoln Tel & Tel Co (Del.) cl A	50c	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Lincoln Tel & Tel Co. (Del.) cl B	25c	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Lincoln Tel & Tel Co. (Del) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Magor Car Co pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Mass Inv Tr	26c	Q	Oct. 20	Sep. 30
Mass Util Assts pf	62½c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Maui Agr Co, Ltd	30c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
McLellan Stores	20c	..	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
McLellan Sts pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Minnesota Mg & Mfg Co	60c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Missouri River - Sioux City Bridge Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Natl Cylinder Gas	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Natl Distls Prods	50c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Natl Guarantee and Finance Co 6% cum conv pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Natl Shirt Shops Delaware, Inc, $6 prior pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 21
N Y Tel Co	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Niagara Hud Power 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Niagara Hud Power 2d pf A	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Niagara Hud Power 2d pf B	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
No American Finance Corp 7% pf	87½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
N'land Greyhound Ls Inc, $6.50 Ser I conv pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Panhandle East'n Pipe Line pf A	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Panhandle East'n Pipe Line pf B	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Provident Savgs Bk & Tr Co (Cinc, O)	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Quarterly Income Shs Inc	30c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
St Croix Paper Co	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
San Antonio Pub Serv 8% pf	$2	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
San Antonio Pub Serv 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20

China Counts on Help of U. S. Against Japan's Aggression

NANKING, Sept. 24 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Premier of China and command-in-chief of the army, declared today that the United States was obligated by her treaties "to support China's struggle against Japanese aggression."

"Neutrality for the United States is impossible," General Chiang asserted, "so long as the Nine-Power Pact remains in force. The United States cannot remain neutral. I am confident the people and the governments of the signatory nations have not forgotten their obligations."

The generalissimo declared he was sure "America's present attitude was not the real American attitude. I am convinced the American people and their Government will always uphold justice, law and order and, in view of the long and happy history of Sino-American friendship, will give China full sympathy and support in her struggle against Japanese aggression."

General Chiang was understood to be referring by "America's present attitude" to the partial embargo on munitions to the Orient. He expressed surprise at the present attitude of powers which, he said, not only fail to live up to their obligations under treaties, but definitely are under the domination of Japan.

He added that these powers calmly watched while Japan was tearing up solemn treaties of which they were signers.

Forecasts Steady Resistance

Questioned as to whether China expects much help from the League of Nations, General Chiang remarked, "Justice must and will triumph in the end."

Reverting to the subject of the duration of the war, the Chinese leader declared that China possesses indefinable, inexhaustible man power and resources.

"China's resistance to Japanese agression is without time or limits," he declared. "Hostilities will continue so long as aggression continues and so long as the terms of the Nine-Power Pact of the League Covenant are carried out.

"Any nation without respect for international humanitarian laws cannot last long. It will perish in its own fury and madness.

"No matter how long this war lasts, China will be able to hold out indefinitely. The Japanese naval blockade of our ports may seriously affect the United States and other countries but will have no appreciable effect upon our resistance."

Report on Plane Losses

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese air service, declared that in the last two weeks of August alone Chinese airmen shot down 62 Japanese planes, most of which fell within Chinese lines.

"The bodies of no less than 41 Japanese aviators were buried by Chinese authorities," she said. "Eleven others were captured; 20 escaped. These figures which were carefully checked officially have been greatly augmented during September.

"To date, we have lost only a fraction of the 284 airplanes the Japanese claim to have shot down.

"In the air raid on Nanking, Sept. 19, the Japanese claimed they brought down 24 Chinese planes. This is actually nine more than we sent into the air. The Japanese possess the magic of returning to their base with more machines than started out and of bringing down more Chinese planes than are in the air," said Madame Chiang.

Chinese Planes 'Made in U. S.' But So Is Japanese Pistol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—"Yes, the Chinese have very nice airplanes—made in America," sighed a dapper young Japanese captain after a perilous ride out on the bullet-riddled North Szechuen Road to the fortress-like Naval Landing party headquarters. He smiled and touched his pistol holster. "This gun made in America, too," he added.

American products are, as will be gathered, well regarded in the China war. Few other munitions-manufacturing nations are slighted, however, though some of their products are obsolete. Among those represented are Germany, Italy, Britain, Japan, France and Czechoslovakia. China has been the greater proportional importer and Japan is represented by much manufactured at home under foreign license.

The captain pointed out, however, that not even the most efficient of airplanes had done the slightest damage to the Landing Party's building up to that time—and that tons of bombs had been dropped into the Whangpoo in unsuccessful efforts to hit the obsolete flagship Idzumo. ("The Japanese must have put it out for bait!" snorted one foreign expert. "They ought to pay the Chinese to sink it as a menace to navigation!")

Inspection of the great barracks, reputed to be protected by armor plate within its concrete walls, disclosed just one shell mark high on the eastern inner wall of the compound, facing west toward Chapei. At this time Chinese planes had perpetrated two of the greatest slaughters of civilians in military history—1047 fatalities on Avenue Edward VII alone—and a third, at the Sun Sun department store, was only a day or two away, had observers but known it.

Talking at headquarters, interviewer and interviewed sat on comfortable overstuffed chairs in an attractive sunlit room bearing many Japanese prints on its walls. The exposure was east—away from Chapei, toward Hongkew. In the next room two caged birds hopped about. The captain, whose title was inscribed on his card as "capitaine de Vaisseau de la Marine Imperiale Japonaise," seemed in his own person a good nationalist with more than a touch of the frisky French in his outlook.

"Things are much nicer here since the fighting started," he remarked beamingly. "The traffic, you know—there is none, practically. Much quieter. Easier to sleep." Aircraft bombs, artillery, machine guns and nearby snipers' rifles apparently didn't count. "I could not do so well in a hotel," he concluded triumphantly.

But out on North Szechuen Road a different story was to be read in the iron Japanese peasant faces peering under tin hats from behind bayonetted rifles, over shoulder-high sandbag barricades. Le capitaine might indulge in his little luxuries within, for his own pleasure and to impress the highly infrequent foreign caller, but it was war outside whatever the diplomats said. Up to then they had said nothing. No war was declared; no relations were broken; although, as a Japanese spokesman carefully put it, relations had ceased since the officials and civilians had evacuated Nanking.

It was all very much war new style, a marked contrast to the Shanghai war of 1932. Five years ago, as the captain pointed out, the conflict was "brutal," hand to hand. Now it was much more mechanized, with little personal encounter—merely long-range artillery and the constant droning about of airplanes bestowing their explosive meteors on points more or less strategic, with an occasional regrettable, but unapologized-for error in the way of marksmanship rendering some prominent point in the foreign area a shambles. Thus far the China war has shown more advance in man's weapons of destruction than in his capacity to use them with even moderate accuracy.

Delinquency Cut by States In Classes for Unusual Child

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Thirteen states are devoting growing attention to those children, who require special guidance, the Office of Education said today.

Three out of every 100 pupils, the office has found, are "problem children," and they include the gifted as well as the backward child. Educational authorities said they are finding the answer to child problems in guidance as practiced in a growing field of instruction. They cited seven cities where enrollment has increased in classes for exceptional children.

Figures Jump

During the 1933-1934 school year, Los Angeles had 10,472 pupils receiving instruction in special school work for exceptional children; Chicago, 10,502; New York, 22,071; Philadelphia, 20,740; Minneapolis, 3736; Milwaukee, Wis., 3465, and Madison, Wis., 937.

In the 1935-36 school year the enrollments had jumped to 14,599 for Los Angeles; 13,767 in Chicago; 50,449 in New York; 21,879 for Philadelphia; 4043 in Minneapolis; 3830 for Milwaukee; and 1045 for Madison.

Nationally, enrollments in this type of study increased from 209,345 in the 1933-34 school year to 297,014 for 1935-36. State education departments having divisions of special education for such children are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Reducing Delinquency

Federal officials say the special courses for gifted, mentally retarded, physically handicapped and behavior-problem children have been a major factor in reducing delinquencies.

Jersey City, N. J., they said, has a special service bureau to handle all cases of maladjustment in children which is "working well." Los Angeles and Berkeley, Calif., have systems of Co-ordinating Councils for child [illegible] work; Minneapolis has a child guidance clinic; Madison a department of special education for psychological cases, and Milwaukee junior trade schools for children who a few years ago would have found their way to juvenile courts.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

Pukow Railway and the east-west Lunghai Trunkoine and other nearby cities.

Chinese Battery Silenced

Brief reports of the raids on the Kiangyin forts said the airbombers silenced one Chinese anti-aircraft battery and damaged a Chinese gunboat. At least 30 planes took part in the attack.

Under a blanket of rain Nanking breathed easier, feeling that further Japanese air raids would be postponed until the weather cleared. The exodus of the populace from the capital slackened, but the streets were deserted, with the majority of stores locked and boarded in anticipation of more air attacks.

Two Japanese planes heavily bombed Pootung, just across the Whangpoo River from the Shanghai International Settlement, searching for hidden Chinese batteries.

On the land front northwest of Shanghai the Japanese attacked at Lotien, 15 miles from here. Chinese said 300 Japanese were killed near Lotien when an assaulting detachment was surrounded.

Escorted by the United States destroyer Stewart, the British steamer Hsinpeking, left Ningpo with 115 American war refugees bound for Shanghai. In the group were 50 women and 57 children, from Hangchow, capital of Chekiang Province, and Mokanshan and other summer resorts in that province.

Schick 40-Hour Week

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—Schick Dry Shaver Company announced yesterday plans to put 1200 employees of the Stamford plant on a 40-hour week at the same rate now paid for a 45-hour week.

Soft Tokyo Reply To U. S. Protest On Bombing Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 24—All indications point to a softly phrased and speedy Japanese reply to the American note protesting the bombing of Nanking. The Foreign Office today announced that fresh instructions have been given to Japanese forces to take all possible precautions for protection of lives, property of noncombatants, especially citizens of a third power. Bombardment is to be limited to Chinese military establishments when possible.

The intensive bombing of Nanking evoked representations from all large powers with embassies there, including even Germany, which generally is most friendly to Japan. The Foreign Office plays the role of a shock absorber, endeavoring to take the edge off more militant activities of armed forces by preparing soothing compromise formulas, of which the reply to Britain closing the incident raised by bombing of the British Ambassador is typical.

Some satisfaction is accorded to British demands while a precise admission of Japanese responsibility and of definite punishment of the aviators is evaded. While willing to extend almost unlimited assurances of good conduct on behalf of Japanese armed forces the Foreign Office takes an uncompromising attitude toward League of Nations discussion of the Sino-Japanese conflict and inspection of the Nine-Power Treaty.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota today stated that Japan is not participating in deliberations of the League committee of 22.

Jobless Census

(Continued from Page 1)

United States; William B. Warner, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Labor: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; A. F. Whitnely, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Others on Official Staff

In addition to these will be the following, named by the Census Act to draw the questionnaire: The Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Works Progress Administrator, the chairman of the Social Security Board, the chairman of the Central Statistical Board, and the Director of the Census.

Mr. Biggers also invited Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Alan Johnstone, counsel for the special commitee of the Senate to investigate unemployment and relief; C. B. Utley, representing the Post Office Department; Frank W. Persons, director of the United States Employment Service.

Mr. Biggers admitted the census enumeration was "quite a problem" and wound up by saying it would all be taken, tabulated and completed by March 31, 1937, at cost of less than $5,000,000—"or bust." Basic facts will be available as early as Dec. 1, he said.

Only those unemployed or partially unemployed will fill in the census card, he said. Specific problems of what constitutes employment, the status of housewives, of those physically incapacitated; of part-time workers: of the non-English speakers are all receiving consideration. An even bigger problem is to get co-operation of unemployed.

Existing federal agencies will be used throughout, said Mr. Biggers, and few additional workers will be needed, the heaviest task falling on the post office and census bureau. Mr. Biggers spoke confidently of a series of checks on individual returns to determine their accuracy but did not disclose the method other than by test sampling. Once the enumeration is complete, he felt, a continuous "inventory of unemployed" may be kept by the nation thereafter.

Parmelee Signs For Closed Shop; Curbed in Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—An agreement by the Parmelee System, the largest taxicab concern operating in New York City, with the Transport Workers' Union for a closed shop, and banning the use of its cabs for the transportation of strikebreakers, was announced here today.

In union quarters it was said this last feature of the contract was the first of its kind ever entered into between a transport company and a labor union. The Parmelee System operates about 3000 taxicabs and employs about 4000 men as chauffeurs, mechanics and garage workers.

Other features of the agreement, which comes before the Transport Workers' Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, for ratification tonight, include a minimum wage of $15 a week for chauffeurs driving day cabs and $18 a week for night men, a 10 per cent wage increase for garage workers, and a week's vacation with $25 in pay for drivers. Maintenance men will receive a week's vacation at their regular rate.

An eight-hour day for day men and a nine-hour day for night men, and the setting up of a board of arbitration to rule on all dismissals are among other features of the contract.

Arctic Camps of the CCC Bring New Deal to Eskimo

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 24 (AP)—The New Deal has reached the Eskimo—and now he's in the CCC.

The first all-native Civilian Conservation Corps was established by Charles Burdick, director of Alaska CCC, who returned here yesterday after a seven-weeks' tour over much of the western part of the territory. He established arctic camps, manned by Eskimos, at Kotsebue, Buckland, Kivalina, Point Hope and Selawik. Ultimately 150 Eskimos will be enrolled.

No Pension 'Raids' This Year New Legion Head Promises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Shifting of leadership in the American Legion from Harry W. Colmery of Kansas to Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn, Mass., the new national commander, is seen here today to promise no important changes in policy for the big organization of World War veterans.

Mr. Doherty, elected to succeed Mr. Colmery in the closing session of the Legion's nineteenth annual convention here, emphasized before departing for France on the Steamship Washington, of the United States Lines, that there would be no pension raids on the federal treasury during the coming year.

The policy of official neutrality with respect to industrial disputes, a program which Mr. Colmery stressed during his administration of Legion affairs, will be carried out faithfully, according to Mr. Doherty, who recalled a new amendment to the organization's rules providing for just such an attitude toward the labor situation.

Americanization work, a long-standing feature of the Legion's program, will be emphasized next year, Mr. Doherty added.

Like his predecessor, the new national commander is regarded as a conservative with respect to Legion politics. He is, however, a Democrat, and some of his friends consider him a "liberal."

From his Boston law practice, Mr. Doherty stepped into a job paying $10,000 a year with an equal amount for travelling expenses, when elected national commander of the American Legion yesterday. The post is a full-time job.

Legion Goes Home

What remains of Manhattan Island after five days of intensive occupation by members of the American Legion was surrendered back to New York city today as the ranks of World War veterans shouldered their packs and entrained for home posts in the 48 states, American territories and several foreign countries.

Before adjourning their nineteenth annual convention late yesterday, the legionnaires elected Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn, Mass., as the new national commander. Mr. Doherty, who succeeded Harry W. Colmery of Kansas, practices law in Boston.

The veterans also amended their constitution to provide against involving the organization in controversial labor disputes. This new section of the Legion's constitution says:

"Neither the American Legion nor any sub-division thereof shall by any word or act participate as an organization in any industrial controversy between employers and employees, nor shall any individual or legionnaire or any group thereof use the name, emblem or paraphernalia of the American Legion in connection with such disputes."

Preservation of peace in America at any cost has been the theme of the meeting since it convened on Monday, and for a prescription to maintain that state of affairs, the Legion advocated, in a resolution adopted with enthusiastic cheering, that both the Army and Navy be materially strengthened.

Urges Navy Second to None

The call for "a navy second to none," for the addition of 800 airplanes a year to the military forces, for a larger standing army and for a stronger national guard was made by the organization's National Defense Committee, of which Robert J. Shaw, of Sigourney, Iowa, is chairman.

Exportation of helium gas, useful for the inflation of lighter-than-air craft, was opposed by the committee, which emphasized that control of helium should remain with the United States War Department.

Another section in the defense resolution asked that Congress make a thorough investigation of the advisability of further development of airships.

The recommendations for an increase in the strength of the United States Army stressed the need of augmenting the size of air crops units and aircraft defense batteries. Legionnaires suggested a standing army of 180,000 men and 14,500 officers. The national guard, according to the resolution, should have 210,000 men, in addition to which there should be an enlisted reserve force of 150,000.

Five years would be required for the airplane building program at the rate of 800 units a year. Sufficient funds for the construction of tanks, anti-aircraft and various defense weapons should be made available by Congress, it was said.

Military Units in Schools

Taking up the question of military training in educational institutions, the committee asked that any college or university desiring a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps should be supplied with such an establishment.

To guard against profiteering in time of war or unequal sharing of the sacrifices of armed conflict, another resolution adopted by the Legion urged upon Congress the necessity of enacting a universal service law so that economic as well as human resources could be drafted by the Government. While the organization has campaigned for this legislation since 1922, unsettled international conditions make the legislation highly essential this year, it was said.

Proposals to defend American institutions against foreign "isms" vied in popularity with recommendations for stronger national defenses. The Legion reaffirmed its long-continued opposition to communism, and this time added a denunciation of Fascism.

Congress was asked to conduct an investigation of organizations allegedly serving Germany, Italy, Spain and Russia by militant activities in the United States. Proponents of overthrow of the Government by force, if citizens, should be punished, according to a resolution, which added that if the advocates of violence were not citizens they should be deported.

Debts and Immigration

Still another resolution called for strengthening of the immigration laws so that undesirable aliens might not be admitted to the United States.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs asked that the United States Government demand from its debtors—the nations deliquent in payment of war debts—satisfaction of the obligations in currency or in goods not produced in the United States.

From President Roosevelt came a message praising the Legion for its plans to combat the problem of unemployment, a program announced during the convention.

Disorder during strikes in various sections of the United States was reflected in the Legion's convention, which adopted unanimously a resolution stating:

"We view with deep concern the increasing disregard of fundamental legal rights and remedies in industrial disputes between organized capital and organized labor and we urge upon the public opinion of America the necessity of restoring immediately and maintaining, the rights of personal liberty and private property in such disputes, as these rights are established . . . by courts. . . ."

Carries Much Influence

As the highest ranking official of an organization claiming a dues-paying membership of nearly 1,000,000., Mr. Doherty's position is one of considerable influence, especially in the Middle West, seat of the Legion's greatest strength, and outside the metropolitan areas.

Moreover, membership of the American Legion is growing steadily and is not expected to diminish appreciably for at least a decade. Estimates are that the strength will grow to exceed 1,000,000 this year, after which the organization should hold its own for, perhaps, 10 years. Such forecasts are made on the basis of the experience of the Grand Army of the Republic, which did not reach its full strength until a quarter of a century after the time of organization. The American Legion has some years to go if history is to be repeated, for the convention just adjourned was only the nineteenth.

Similarly, the organization of Spanish war veterans did not reach its highest membership until 28 years after formation.

Due to the fact that many more men were involved in the World War than in the two preceding struggles, the American Legion is the most powerful organization of service men in the nation's history.

It membership of nearly 1,000,000—about 975,000 at the last count—is obtained from nearly four times that number of eligibles. The Grand Army of the Republic had a peak membership of 408,000 out of 1,700,000 eligible persons.

Doherty, New Legion Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Mass., Sept. 23—Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn, Mass., chosen new National Commander of the American Legion for the coming year, served in Washington and Norfolk as a navy pay clerk during the World War, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-commander in the reserve. He is the first New Englander to hold the post of head of the Legion.

Mr. Doherty's background is that of Boston lawyer, with a long record in Legion affairs. He started as commander of his local post in Woburn, rose through county commander, state department commander and national vice-commander to his present position, the highest the Legion has to offer.

Legion committees, he has helped in a Boston hospital building program for veterans and served on a committee devoted to caring for war orphans.

Mr. Doherty's political activities have also bulked sizably in his career. He served as alderman in Woburn and then as assistant district attorney for Middlesex County.

Dickstein Charges Misuse of Militia

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York), said yesterday that German aliens and German-Americans are joining State militias in this country to obtain military training required by the Hitler Government.

He told reporters that at least 2000 have joined the New York State Militia and that he has called the matter to the attention of the State Attorney General. There have been enrollments also in the Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin and California militia, Mr. Dickstein added.

The Representative, who has been seeking a congressional investigation of "un-American activities and propaganda," said military training also is being provided in 24 camps organized over the country by the German-American Bund.

Montreal Tramways Win Safety Award

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 24 (AP)—The American Transit Association closed its convention yesterday with the words of an interstate commerce commissioner that "this country is entitled to the best system of transportation which can be provided."

Joseph B. Eastman, I. C. C. member and former Co-ordinator of Railroads, explained how the motor carrier act of 1935 works.

Winners of the Anthony N. Brady memorial award for accident prevention were announced:

Class A was won by the Montreal Tramways Company.

The association chose Charles W. Chase of Indianapolis Railways, Indianapolis, Ind., as president.

Divisional chairmen include Maurice P. Spillane, Boston.

Reich Rejects Bid Of League to Sit On Orient Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 24—Germany has declined the League of Nations invitation to participate in deliberations of the Far Eastern committee, it is officially announced here today.

This refusal has been expected in view of the Reich's low opinion of the work and usefulness of the present League of Nations and the fact that the committee is looked upon as little different from the one which once before did not achieve anything positive.

Why should the League, it is asked here, in which neither Japan nor the United States is represented, want to interfere in the Far East?

Germany's attitude toward the Sino-Japanese conflict, it is claimed, has been most careful, seeing that the Reich wishes to regard the issue in light of the German-Japanese anti-comintern agreement last fall, that is, as Japanese action against communism.

China an Important Market

Nevertheless Berlin has also to remember that China is an important export market.

Press reports on what is happening in the Far East are confined mainly to bare international agency material, very similar to that in which the Italian campaign in Ethiopia was described. But no doubt exists as to how the Germans of tomorrow are to understand the Far Eastern struggle.

This may be judged from a recent section on contemporary history in the "National Socialistische Zeitung," official organ of party teachers. The article entitled "Japanese struggle for existence in the Far East," begins thus:

United Against Bolshevism

"Germany and Japan stand together in united defense against world bolshevism, against Soviet Russia . . . We are therefore concerned with the struggle which Japan now conducts and it is the task of our schools to awaken a right understanding of this struggle, especially since on this very point around which everything turns our press has not presented the case with sufficient clarity and success to prevent many regarding the Japanese advance as arbitrary imperialism, not for what it is in reality, namely self-defense. Japan is fighting nowadays for its existence."

The article concludes: "Occupation of Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and the northern provinces of China should form the girdle within which Japan could exercise control and thus prevent penetration of China's masses by red poison. Japan cannot permit communism to be too powerful in China, otherwise it would itself be overwhelmed by the Red flood."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Card Sensation! Extra money selling leading 21 Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 6-39, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel Scituate 917

FOR SALE OR RENT

ARTISTIC all stone house, open terrace, bordering deep woods, mile from Bronxville station; 6 large rooms, large foyer, 3 baths. PENNY, 234 Durlea Place, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Hillcrest 2479-W.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery 3 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN 225 Fifth Ave Dept 313, New York

INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors nationally known guaranteed pure milk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 5th Ave., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

APARTMENTS TO LET

Oxford Courts

5 Arlington Street, Cambridge, Mass.

"Where Your Rental Dollar Buys the Most"

Delightful one, two and three bedroom suites available. Rents $65-$90 unfurnished but including Gas, Electricity and Refrigeration. Also single rooms and bath at $40-$45—furnished at small additional cost.

Connecting Restaurant, Garage and Game Room.

HARRY A. GILBERT
Management

Clyde A. Grant, *Resident Manager*
TROWBRIDGE 4220

Beacon Street

To the few opportunities available with a river view, these two-room, kitchenette and bath apartments contribute large living rooms with fireplaces, double bedrooms, good sized closets, large reception halls, tiled baths, modern kitchenettes and an elevator. Also two large one-room apartments with bath and kitchenette at attractively low rentals. Ready for occupancy about Oct. 1st.

DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN
5 ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON. COM. 4420

Back Bay Suites

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, resident janitor for each building References required. Apply

Coleman-Gilbert Associates
130 Huntington Ave. Boston. [illegible] COM. 4311

APARTMENTS, 30 Commonwealth Avenue—Sub-lease to settle estate. Mr. Poole, 324 Boylston Street, Boston. Telephone Ken. 4388.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete line of furs and uniform suits for immediate or October occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 4082

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road. Call Ken. 2512 (Boston).

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

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AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

[illegible]

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD

[illegible]

DANCING

PETER-WRIGHT STUDIO
Ballroom, Modern, Classic Dancing, Ballet, Tap

DOGS FOR SALE

[illegible]

DRESSMAKING

[illegible]

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

[illegible]

FOLDING CHAIRS

[illegible]

FOR SALE

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT

[illegible]

FURRIERS

[illegible]

HELP WANTED

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MEN

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

[illegible]

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION

[illegible]

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

[illegible]

OFFICE FURNITURE

[illegible]

OFFICE MACHINES

[illegible]

OFFICES TO LET

[illegible]

OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS

[illegible]

PAYING GUESTS

[illegible]

PRINTING

[illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD

[illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

[illegible]

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

[illegible]

ROOMS TO LET

[illegible]

ROOMS WANTED

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE

[illegible]

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

[illegible]

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

Grace E. Tiffin Ken. 2458
23 St. Stephen Street, Boston

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

[illegible]

FREE SONG RECITAL

[illegible]

TRUCKING

[illegible]

TYPEWRITERS

[illegible]

WANTED TO BUY

[illegible]

WEATHER STRIPPING

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Plan Your
Fall Bulb Planting Now
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.
Medford Branch, 343 High Street

19TH YEAR PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St.
1371 Mass. Avenue
Arlington

388 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT
BEACON Jewelry Co.
Fine selection of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Expert Repairing in All Branches.
466 Mass. Ave. Tel. ARL. 5592

Chairs
that provide comfort and beauty. Moderately priced.

CHARLES F. McMANUS
719 Mass. Ave. Arl. 1290

BELMONT

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
395 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1560
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

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FORD V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 1500
Also Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices.

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MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON (Continued)


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Remodeling a specialty
MME. BUETTEL ARNOULD
Third Floor 27 Temple Place

Cantor Furriers
Manufacturers of High Grade Furs
CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY
Repairing and Remodeling at Reasonable Prices.
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Heating Systems Installed
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BROWN BROTHERS
340 TALBOT AVENUE TALbot 7700

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

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Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co. — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—West Roxbury

West Roxbury Oil Co.
Heating Oils
DELCO BURNERS
ECONOMY BURNERS
Sales and Service
Parkway 6537 Parkway 3288-M

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
FUR TRIMMED CASUAL COATS 39.75

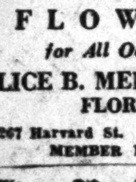
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Complete Home Furnishers of Quality
Interior Decorators
610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.
RALPH AND RUTH BAKER

Quality Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


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Permanent Waving $6.00 up
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
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BEACON 1000
For Appointment

Open Evenings

Renee's
Featuring authentic copies of millinery by famous Paris designers—$10.00, $12.50
Also our regular fashionable line, $2.95—$10.00
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FLOWERS
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FLORIST
267 Harvard St. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

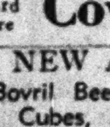
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Junior, Misses, Women
$7.90—$22.90
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Shoes for Women
First-Class Shoe Repairing
Shoes Dyed Any Shade
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
PAVONE'S SHOE SHOP
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Winchester Sportswear
An Exclusive Store for Women
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Hats, CORSETS, Finest Knitwear —Domestic and Imported
We make coats and suits to measure in our own establishment.
1310 BEACON ST. ASP. 1310

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Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212

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Bovril Beef Bouillon Cubes, 25c can
Rider's Cider, 49c gal
SAGE'S TRO. 2211

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

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HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1933 Pontiac 4-Door Sedan......
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Many Others—All Makes—All Models
SEE MR. BRIGGS
HARVARD AUTO CO.

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Phone TRO. 3636
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ANNIVERSARY and BIRTHDAY CARDS
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CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service


Get a Schick Shaver for comfort, economy and service.
Authorized Dealer
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Fall Styles for Men . . .
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
HARVARD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

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'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

Plan Fall Planting
Clark's Nursery
Evergreens — Perennials
LANDSCAPING
Route 126 Concord 361-W

INSULATION
Rockwool Cabot's Quilt
Reynold's Metalation Celotex
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Depot Concord 280

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USE
FISHER DAIRY
Grade A Milk
Est. 1861
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SERVICE STATION
SUNOCO
Firestone Tires—Exide Batteries
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Dedham, Mass.—Phone 1527

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PROMPT DELIVERY
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Corn on the Cob ....32c a Box
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CHRISTMAS CARDS
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Plumbing and Heating
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MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

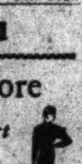
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Insurance
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Cleaning - Dyeing - Repairing
Personal Laundry Service
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Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
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Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

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PENNY BRYN SHOPPE
558 MAIN STREET Tel. 1834

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Kingsbury's Store
Complete Line of Smart
Fall Coats
UNION AVE.

THE BAND BOX
for smart hats
Complete line of new Fall Hats

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1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

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INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

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Vanity Fair
Kneelast Stockings
Comfortable—Because you're free to move, bend or stoop with the Patented "Lastex" Strain Absorber.
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NORWALK BATTERIES
Insure you dependable service. Better have your battery checked now before cold weather sets in.

SCHOOL SHOES
Complete Line in all styles and sizes.
Red Cross Shoes for Women.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET

SAVE $5.00
Before Oct. 2nd YOU MAY CHOOSE from our Entire Stock of Suits, Topcoats, Overcoats or Tuxedos from $24.50 up and deduct $5.00 from the price ticket. (Wolverines only exception)
Nichols & Morse Co.

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Anderson Brothers
College Inn Pure Tomato Juice
—New Pack—

Tins containing 20 oz........	10c each
Case, 30 tins	$2.85
Tins containing 47 oz........	each 25c
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Whatever you buy,
Whatever you pay,
Steiger
Quality Merchandise
gives you the most
for your money.
STEIGER'S
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Leading Department Store

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For smart women on their feet all day school teachers, business and professional women, society women—COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
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Shoe Store and Repair Factory
188 HIGH STREET, HOLYOKE

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Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

MASSACHUSETTS

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What's the War in China to do with this
Hankies
Sale? Simply this. They're imported from China and we can't get more till the war is over.
Sale Price 29c
Cherry & Webb's

D & H
Cone Cleaned Anthracite
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
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Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

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F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts.
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars.
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GREAT BIG BASEMENT SALE
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Fall Topcoat SALE
All Topcoats Marked Down
Outstanding Values
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$21.50 and $25 TOPCOATS, Now.... $19.50
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Two expert efficient Radio men on call, providing speedy, economical service.
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Two new patterns: The Dulcie and the Romany. Smartly styled with medium or high Cuban heel. Black or brown suede $6.75
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 347 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1550 Hancock St.
Arlington, 600 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 488 Moody St.

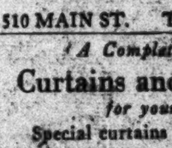

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
New Fall Styles Are Now Here
HIGGINS
107 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAR. 1107

MELROSE

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L. J. BONART & CO.
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, JR.
INSURANCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REAL ESTATE
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Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
647 MAIN STREET

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Special curtains made to order.
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Builder and General Contractor
Fire Losses Appraised
Natick Phone 1065

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Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
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Christmas Cards
Now on Display
THE END OF THE TRAIL
The kind of a shop that is kind to your purse.
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Over a Century in Needham and Surrounding Towns.
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Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue *Need. 0801—1618*

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Cloverbloom Sweet Cream Butter, lb. Roll 43c
Choice Calves' Liver.......lb. 49c
Legs of Genuine Spring Lamb, lb. 31c
Sutton's Market
Need. 1643 Free Delivery

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Hawes Electric Company
1938
General Electric Radios Are Here
592 Pleasant St., opp. Library
Tel. 6037

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

New Fall Styles
In women's and children's apparel now displayed at
The "Friendly" Furniture Store
790-794 PURCHASE STREET


Gulf Hill Parlors
390 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Akin-Denison Co.

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Smart Clothes
for Women

Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleansers and Dyers
600 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephones 1738 and 1739

NEWBURYPORT

Automatic Heating
COAL - OIL
Telephone 4
W. E. ATKINSON COMPANY
Newburyport

NEWTON

Watch for
PARKE SNOW'S
55th
BIRTHDAY SALE
BEGINS FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST
Continues through October 9th

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Unusual Sizes Our Specialty
Hand Bags and Hosiery at Newton
433 CENTER ST. New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline Shop
1391 BEACON ST. Beacon 3092

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Proof Products
28A Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut Street, Newtonville

NEWTONVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for
The World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

WEST NEWTON

Mother Goose Shop
Suggests
EDUCATIONAL TOYS
BOOKS
for the
Pre-School Child
Knitted Suits, 6 mos. to 6 yrs.
New Theatre Bldg. Wes. New. 0477

De Luxe
CLEANSERS, INC.
"No Telephone Solicitation"
New Theatre Bldg. Wes. New. 2100

ABC
DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
"Always Better Cleaning"
WES. NEW. 2600
WE DO NOT SOLICIT BY PHONE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
see
Our Smart New Fall Styles
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8889 [illegible] North St. Open Evenings


Pittsfield Milk Exchange

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SHALETT
Quality Cleaners and Dyers
Plain garments cash and carry
69 cents
702 North St., Cor. Burbank Dial 5475

Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephone: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-6030

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
A service for every household
DIAL 6493

Seal Sac
Handy Bags of 1000 Uses. 4-Piece Set Bowl Covers 89c
Special for September only. Regularly 1.00
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Kelsey's Great Market
New 1937 Crop Marshalls
Extra Light Honey
Clover and Basswood Flavor
1-Lb. Jar 29c 5-Lb. Pail 89c

See the New Patterns in
Armstrong Linoleums
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street

QUINCY

Take Advantage
of Our
Price Protection Contracts
on
New England Coke
Act Now and Save Money
All Next Year
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock Street Pre. 0047

There's a New Thrill
when you hang up those beautifully laundered curtains
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleansers*
PRES. 5000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, INC.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

RAWSON'S MARKET
488 Hancock Street Wollaston PRE. 1280
Swift's Peanut Hams
Hatchet Brand Canned Goods
Bring in this advertisement and receive 5 per cent cash discount

Edmonston's
Shoe Repairing
1-3 Maple Street, Quincy Square

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

[illegible]
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PITTSBURGH PAINT

at
Westland's
1555 Hancock St.
TEL. GRANITE [illegible] BONDED

QUINCY FUR SHOP
Furs Exclusively
Remodeling Repairing Relining
New Coats at Low Prices
1249 HANCOCK STREET

READING

Reading's Leading Store for
Hardware—Kitchenware
Toys and Sporting Goods
Greeting Cards—Lending Library
FRANCIS BROTHERS
Watch for our special sale each month

Retail Store
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

Electrol and Petrol Nokol Oil Burners
Also lower-priced burners.
HEATING OILS
Earle H. Chapin
134 High St. Tel. Reading [illegible]

BOOTHBY'S
Complete Infants' Line
Sweaters—Bath Robes—Hostess Coats
Children's Dresses—Boys' Suits
434 Main Street Wakefield, Mass.
Phone Cry. 0325-J

Reading Oil Supply Co.
REYNOLDS BROS.
Quality and Excellent Service in Range and Fuel Oil Guaranteed
RANGE OIL—BURNER SERVICE
134 PEARL STREET Tel. Reading [illegible]

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 A. M., 3-4 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOING UP
Buy Quick—Save Money on N. E. Coke
F. A. TEELE, Agent
Davis Square SOM. 0054

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset [illegible]

JENNEY Som. [illegible]
T. F. Sheridan & Son
Cor. School and Medford Streets

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Davis Square Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Glass, Oils and Varnishes
410-412 Highland Ave., Davis Sq.
Somerset 2636-2637

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
358 State Street 2-1146

THOMAS P. RYLAND CO.
Landscape Contractors
Soil—Seed—Fertilizer
Cement and Asphalt Drives
Expert Tree Service
65 James Street Tel. 4-7943

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8811
Residence, Dial [illegible]

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
13 Pynchon Street Greenhouse 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE [illegible]

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM
(Continued)

Eat the Best
at Reasonable Prices
ADAMS CREAMERY
Your good will is our greatest asset.
Give us a Trial.
745 MOODY ST., Cor. of Orange
Tel. Wal. 2871-M

Watch for
PARKE SNOW'S
55th
BIRTHDAY SALE
BEGINS FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST
Continues through October 9th

Padded Covered Ironing Board
$1.00—Reg. $1.79
Sturdy 13x54 inch size. Folds easily and compactly. Good padding and cover.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
240 Moody Street

WATERTOWN

Kane Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture Made, Re-Covered and Repaired
Draperies—Slip Covers
Mattresses Made Over
367 MT. AUBURN ST.
Mid 6618
WATERTOWN, MASS.

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU
We have established for your information a Bureau to give you any advice needed in the selection of new or used cars. Our experience covers a number of years. If we can be of service to you, please call. There is no charge in any way.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON ST. MID. 7650

Get Your Milk in the Convenient Cream Top Bottle
and be sure of pure milk and rich, thick cream.
C. L. WOODLAND
54 Waverley Avenue Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

STAR MARKET CO.
ROASTING CHICKENS
3½ to 4-lb. average......33c a lb.
Fancy—Fresh
Delivery in Wellesley, Needham, Dover Weston
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2820

WELLESLEY
BUSINESS SERVICE
INCORPORATED
MULTIGRAPHING, MIMEOGRAPHING, a duplicating letter system for use in church work—association papers, etc. Work called for and delivered.
Also
TYPEWRITERS—new and second hand.
Wellesley 1045
59 Central St. (opposite Filene's)

WINCHESTER

SKID CONTROL
Learn how sensational new safety tire protects you from all kinds of skids. No obligation.
IT'S DE-SKIDDED
New U·S·ROYAL Master
OSCAR HEDTLER
26 CHURCH STREET Tel. Win. 1208
Dependable Service

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT ROAD Ocean 1520
Legs Lamb, Genuine Spring, all sizes, 33c lb.
Fresh Dressed Chickens, 4-4½-lb av. 33c lb.
Fresh Creamery Butter .... 41c lb.
Fresh Haddock .... 10c lb.
Fresh Filet Sole .... 25c lb.
Fancy McIntosh Apples, 4 lbs. for 21c
Iceberg Lettuce, large head 9c
Fancy Native Celery, 12c bunch
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE

Winthrop
Laundering Co.
18 Central Street Ocean 1226
Housecleaning?
Let us make your blankets like new.
We launder everything.

Ford
PETE HOWATT
Filling Station
Arthur F. Verney, Prop.
15 Woodside Ave.
Ocean 2476
Atlas Tires and Tire Repairing. Complete lubrication service, washing, polishing, Simonizing.
FORD SALES and SERVICE

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
NewEnglandCoke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EASTBOURNE—Homely board residence, close sea; or apartments. Mrs. Oakes, 29, Penhale Road, Royal Parade. Tel. 1470.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO lavender blue figured, jasper covered, Wedgwood vases, square footed, height 14½ inches. Dodds, 30 Sturdee Gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne 2.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist. Eugene Permanent Waving whole head 21/-. 166, Lower Rd., Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 2411 Richmond.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

PARKSTONE, DORSET — Attractive, well-built house, modern conveniences; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms (hot and cold water); good position; ½ acre, £1400; with smaller garden £1300. Marrac Cottage.

SUSSEX—Attractive 6-roomed house, large garage, nice garden, best residential part of Hove; for sale £1500, would let £100 yearly, or furnished four guineas weekly. LAING, 300 New Church Road, Hove.

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — From November for five months, furnished, 2 sitting, 6 bed, bath, central heating, garage; two maids left; moderate rent; close to golf and shops. Lieut. Col. Tatten-Brown, 3 Glenfurness Avenue.

GLASTONBURY—To let, detached house, 8 rooms, gas, electric, garage. Miss Tully, Benedict Street, Glastonbury, Somerset.

GOODRINGTON SANDS. Good sea view, garden, garage, electricity and gas, 3 large lounge and dining rooms, good kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Box M-2647, BCM/CSM, London.

JORDANS, BUCKS.—Well furnished, cosy, six-roomed cottage for 6 months, 2½ guineas. Box K-642, BCM/CSM, London.

LEOMINSTER, Herefordshire — Unfurnished non-basement terrace house; three floors, bathroom, W. C. and four rooms on each floor; electric light, gas, main water, garden; can be let in separate flats. J. MUIR, 1 Brodie Park Avenue, Paisley, Renfrewshire.

Quaives, Wickhambreaux, near Canterbury
Comfortably furnished (including staff) any period, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, large garden, garage two cars; moderate rent to good tenant. Apply Mrs. Green.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Paying guests or students received in home of well-known [illegible] [illegible] for study, languages, music, [illegible] subjects, secretarial [illegible] can also be arranged; [illegible] Christian [illegible] MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, 16 De La Warr Road.

ST. ALBANS—One or two furnished or unfurnished rooms to let with board and attendance, suit lady needing special care. Box W-853, BCM/CSM, London.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, near sea [illegible] moderate terms. 15 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE, From Broadwoods, tuning, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 11 Bestrode Ave., [illegible] Tel. [illegible]

POST VACANT

BOURNEMOUTH—Experienced Froebel trained nurse aged about 30 for a child of 3½ years; good salary, good home and every consideration shown; send references and photograph. Box W-847, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—To live with family, male companion to elderly gentleman needing care; 18 mi. to London. Box W-837, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

DOMESTICATED adaptable gentlewoman requires post; run flat or small house; companion or housekeeper. Box M-2669, BCM/CSM, London.

KEEN business man, wide experience representative and manager, desires similar position, Sussex; prepared consider any business; excellent credentials. LAING, 300 New Church Road, Hove.

ROOMS AND BOARD

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES — Two large furnished rooms to let, attention and board; terms moderate. Mrs. George, Wilderness, Fassett Road.

SERVICE SUITES

EASTBOURNE, 9 Burlington Place. Tel. 4014 —1-3 rooms, private bathrooms; board residence; 2½-4½ gns.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. C. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. "Restneath," Glen Rd. Tel 1184

WANTED

LYRIC writer would like to collaborate with composer of light popular songs. Particulars from Box W-816, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2700
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by experts.
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford.
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel. [illegible]
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision Resident Director.
MARY STAMPTON

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
54 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
PHONE BEXHILL 197

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 25

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Rackhams
BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

REEVE & STEDEFORD
AUTHORISED DEALERS FOR...
AUSTIN·DAIMLER·LANCHESTER
ROVER·TRIUMPH·VAUXHALL·WOLSELEY
BROAD STREET B'HAM
& AT THE PARADE SUTTON COLDFIELD

EDGAR TURNER
Photographer
Enlargements of Quality
Lantern Slides
Old Photographs Reproduced
1 BARNSLEY RD., EDGBASTON 17
Telephone Bearwood 2015

TROUSSEAUX
Dainty and Exculsive
by
The Lingerie Shop
110 NEW ST. MID. 1140

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

BOURNEMOUTH'S PREMIER FURNISHING STORE
THREE acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Two furnished homes built in the showrooms. Travel bureau. Bargain floor. Pick of the world's newest furnishing ideas.
J. J. Allen
BOURNEMOUTH
THE QUADRANT
Tel. 222 and at London, Southampton, Southbourne

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China—Glass—Ironmongery, etc.

RELIANCE LAUNDRY Ltd.
PARLEY ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Serving [illegible] Bournemouth, Southbourne, Christchurch, New Milton, [illegible], Ringwood, Ferndown, Wimborne, and [illegible]
PHONE, BOURNEMOUTH, 306

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stocks of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
[illegible] Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 891

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
ALFRED CAVE Ltd.
TEL.: WINTON 215
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
also at 19 Southbourne Grove

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, A. V. I.
Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5066. 3 lines

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers.
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
The Square, Bournemouth
AND 58, WESTOVER ROAD.
Phone Bournemouth 5888, 5889

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

pe·gane LTD
FURNITURE AND CARPETS
COLLEGE GREEN BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS

JOLLY & SON, Ltd., Bristol
for
Reliable Furs
in all the fashionable skins.

A. E. FINCH
Electric Light, Heat and Power Engineer
Repairs of all kinds
Electrical Supplies
Colston Yard, 86 Colston Street
Bristol 1
TEL. WORKS, 22995—RESIDENCE 34742

TAYLOR'S IN THE GREEN
Bristol
Bed Spreads and Down Quilts
in Glazed Chintzes and Silks
Inspection Appreciated

Strode Cosh & Penfold
OPTICIANS
Ring 57279 for Appointment
at 128 Ashley Road, Bristol

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

DUNN'S of the MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY (Est. 1842) KENT
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS — CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
[illegible] High Street, Bromley
For best quality COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN, SEEDS and FERTILISERS
Also at [illegible] Station Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common.
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

BECKET BECKET BECKET for Household and Fancy Linens
37 WIDMORE RD. RAV. 2135

PARSONS of Bromley
LIMITED
45 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 3362
Agent for BRAEMAR

For DIAMOND *and* GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
DISTINCTIVE JEWELLERS
We specialise in Repairs
[illegible] HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne [illegible]

CAMBRIDGE

Matthew & Son LTD.
THE COMPLETE FOOD STORE
(Trinity St. and Cherryhinton Road)
PHONE 4444 Estab. 1821

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road Phone 4912

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd
CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

CANTERBURY

Charles E. Burgess
7 Mercery Lane and 58 Palace Street
Groceries—Provisions
of the Highest Standard

DYERS and CLEANERS
BEASLEYS
22-24 Stour Street Telephone 233
Branch Offices
47 St. Georges Place, 41a St. Peters St.

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 280

Hairdressers of Repute
Coasts
All Toilet Requisites
27 St. Margaret's Street and 12 Mercery Lane, Canterbury. Also at Tankerton.
Phone Canterbury 163—Whitstable 332

CHELTENHAM

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

COTSWOLD CHEESE
Made at Cirencester. Delicious Flavour
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
PROMENADE PITTVILLE STREET
Phone Dairy 3093 Creamery 2535
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

THE DIAMOND
SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION, QUALITY
Tel. 3146

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

A. C. TAYLER
FAMILY GROCER
AND PROVISION MERCHANT
Agent for Harris' Wiltshire Bacon
108, George Street, Croydon
Phone 2234

For better value order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts.
Readers of this paper receive special attention.
PHONE CROYDON 4300

SAME DAY
CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19, LONDON ROAD, CROYDON
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6670
We Greatly Appreciate Your Custom

WHY BUY A CYCLE
of unknown make? When you can get one made by the world's most famous makers either for cash or easy terms. Raleigh, Humber, Rudge, Hobbies, B. S. A., Sunbeam, etc. Call, inspect and get our terms.
W. & H. CHURCHILL
"The Cycle Shop," Park St., Croydon

ENGLAND

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT
(Continued)

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley GROCERS
for the Nationally Advertised Products in this paper.
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER

Our Reputation,
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND

EASTBOURNE

SSC COAL
BURNS BRIGHTEST
Shoreham Shipping & Coal Co. Ltd.
35 Cornfield Road, Eastbourne
PHONE 2180

GUILDFORD

THE CITY BOOKSHOP
"The Finest south of London"
BIDDLES LTD.
10 HIGH STREET GUILDFORD
BOOKS

HARROW

COOPER'S STORES
FACING EMBASSY CINEMA
ELECTRIC LAMPS
Use the "Britannia"
British Made
[illegible]
1/- 1/6
FULLY GUARANTEED
Telephone Harrow 2044

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

The Farmers
Direct Supply Dairy
PURE CLEAN MILK DELIVERED
from our own farms twice daily
CREAM BUTTER EGGS
8 Claremont Tel. 687

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & CO. LTD.
Renowned for
Quality and Service
Since Reign of George II
for Everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
KINGSTON 8181 THE MARKET PLACE

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings.
- Removals and Warehousing.
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free.
Kingston 1001

EVELYN ANNE LTD
Town and Country Clothes
of
INDIVIDUALITY
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Children's Corner

Virginia and The Zinnia

Virginia lived in the house that sat
Atop the hill like a lady's hat.

The garden wall ran round about
Shutting the great, wide world quite out,

And close against the garden wall
Grew a pink zinnia straight and tall.

From a tiny plant she watched it grow



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He Ran Off, Delighted With Himself

With eyes all bright and cheeks aglow.

And now on this bright September day
When the golden sun on the garden lay,

"It's time to pluck you, sweet," she said,
For soon Jack Frost will spread your bed

"With coverlet as white as snow
From the frozen north where the cold winds blow.

"And if I pluck you, what shall I do
With your pretty self? I wish I knew.

"Perhaps you would make a nice bouquet
With purple asters and goldenrod gay.

"No you won't. At least I doubt it
Until I've thought some more about it.

"Perhaps I'll put you by yourself
In a cut glass vase upon the shelf,

"Where everyone who comes to call
May see what grew by the garden wall.

"Or shall I pin you in my hair
And wear you to the country fair?

"I might do that. What do you think?
A most becoming color . . . pink!

"At any rate I'll give it thought
Whether to do it or whether not.

"Or how about my giving you
To a nice little lady that I knew?

"And there's my teacher. She's so kind
I'll bet she wishes she would find

"A zinnia on her desk some day;
And yet I hate to give away

"A flower I have cared for so
And watched it grow and grow and grow.

"What shall I do?" she asked in vain
Over and over and over again.

While down behind the stump of a tree
A wee elf listened carefully

Keeping hid and very still
Behind the old tree stump until—

He saw the doubting, fair Virginia
Walk away from the pretty zinnia

Into the house atop the hill.
And then he was no longer still,

For with a leap, and with a bound
He skipped across the grassy ground

To where the zinnia stood so straight;
And not a second did he wait

Or doubt, or pause, or hesitate,
Quick as a fish to catch a bait

He plucked that zinnia pink and tall
That grew beside the garden wall.

And held it high above his head
Chuckling and laughing, then he said,

"Virginia has so many doubts
Virginia scowls, Virginia pouts

"And so to help out poor Virginia
I'll relieve her of this zinnia!

"I'll take it from the garden wall
To use it as a parasol!"

And with these words that tiny elf
Ran off, delighted with himself!

Daily Anecdote

Forget It

An irate Bostonian once rushed to Dr. Edward Everett's house to ask what he should do about the fact that a local paper had run an article criticizing him. "The paper has insulted me greatly," he said. "Do you think I should file a suit of damages, or demand a public apology?"

"What should you do?" said Dr. Everett. "My dear sir, do nothing! Half the people who read that paper never saw that article. Half of those who did see it, failed to read it. Half of those who read it, did not understand it. Half of those who understood it, did not believe it. Half of those who believed it, were people of no consequence anyway."

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Facts

Prepared for
The Christian Science Monitor by
Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Wycliffe's Bible Revised by Purvey

Despite the great importance of the rendering of the whole Bible prepared by John Wycliffe, apparently in collaboration with his close friend Nicholas de Hereford, it must be admitted that there were many points at which it appeared to need emendation and correction. Wycliffe's biographers contend that he would have been one of the first to admit such defects, and would doubtless have done his best to remedy them, had he not passed on shortly after the publication of the translation.

Fortunately, however, a certain John Purvey, who had once been Wycliffe's curate, undertook the work of revision, which he carried out with great care; indeed the wide popularity gained by the Wycliffe Bible was due in no small measure to the work of Purvey. And as the years went by, his revised version of the Book gradually superseded the original draft prepared by Wycliffe and Nicholas de Hereford.

Daily Prayer

If I can do some good to-day,
If I can serve along life's way,
If I can something helpful say,
Lord, show me how.

If I can right a human wrong,
If I can help to make one strong,
If I can cheer with smile or song,
Lord, show me how.

If I can aid one in distress,
If I can make a burden less,
If I can spread more happiness,
Lord, show me how.

If I can do a kindly deed,
If I can help someone in need,
If I can sow a fruitful seed,
Lord, show me how.

If I can feed a hungry heart,
If I can give a better start,
If I can fill a nobler part,
Lord, show me how.
—Grenville Kleiser.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "You would not think any duty small if you, yourself, were great."

Word Diamond: C, Ene, Mainl, Matador, Maninoses, Eatingstick, Chiang Kai-shek, Endosarcous, To stick up, Reisoun, Schap, Kes, K.

How Is the Answer Written?: Ninety-nine hundred thousandths.

Fun With Similes: Easy as pie; black as your hat; cold as a dog's nose; fair as the wild rose; gracious as a Duchess; boundless as the ocean; hard as steel; dry as tinder; joyous as a bobolink; rosy as the dawn.

Dutch Politics, or Crops?





Monitor Camera Club from Vera Green, Birmingham, Eng.

Sturdy and Attractive Dutch Children

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Beachcomber

On an unfrequented bit of the Oregon coast lives a young woman who finds beachcombing a profitable adventure. Every other day at low tide she combs a strip of sand from five to 10 miles in length, looking for choice shells, agates, or anything else of deep sea interest.

The small iridescent shells she makes into chains and bracelets, using colored silk cords or jeweler's wire. Particularly choice individual shells are made into earrings by mounting them on skeleton earrings procured at a jeweler's supply house.

Star fish and bright pebbles bring 10 cents a pint for aquariums. The agates are cut and polished for her by a lapidary in the near-by city.

Her choicest finds are the blue glass floats from Oriental fishing nets several thousand miles away. These lovely derelicts bring from one to five dollars, according to size. After a storm is the best time to comb and she expects to find almost anything from a conch shell to a redwood log. One day her treasures included a teakwood spar, which she sold to a wood carver. Of course she is always watching for a piece of ambergris, but although she has not found it, her income increases as she learns to identify and utilize each bit of sea treasure.

Her entire stock is sold to a seaside gift shop where the tourist trade is fairly constant.—M. P. M., Portland, Ore.

Thankfulness

I'm thankful for the days of day,
For useful work and buoyant play;
I'm thankful for the faith of friends,
For humble heart that condescends.

I'm thankful for the trees and flowers,
For sapphire seas and cooling showers,
I'm thankful for the world of books,
For chanting birds and purling brooks.

I'm thankful for the sun at noon,
For silent stars and crescent moon;
I'm thankful for the gift of prayer,
For blessings I can freely share.

I'm thankful for the right to live,
For daily chance to serve and give;
I'm thankful most to God above
For His protecting, perfect love.
Grenville Kleiser

Quotation for Today

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Gyroscopes now keep great ocean greyhounds on an even keel, and maybe at long last Europe will find a stabilizer for the apple cart.

Humorist: "It is the go-ahead girl who wins the race for the matrimonial stakes," says a writer. In other words, the rice is to the swift.

Humorist: Complaints have been made that some cinemas are too dark. There was a painful scene recently when a lady sat in a stall already occupied and remarked how well the seats had been re-upholstered since she was there last.

Humorist: "The Truth About Your Garden" was the title of a booklet recently issued. It wouldn't interest any of the enthusiastic amateur gardeners who travel up to town with us every morning.

St. Louis Star-Times: The simple things are best. No musical instrument yet made by man entrances him like the sound of his own voice.

June Provinces in Chicago Tribune: Then there was the young woman who affirmed that a friend was getting so painfully thin she was positively emancipated.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Outdoor Games

As some games lend themselves more readily to out of doors than others, I can recommend the following as being especially adapted to large groups:

Have the players stand in a circle, with one member in the center holding a rope on the end of which is tied an old shoe. Have the rope long enough that the shoe tied on the end passes under the players' feet. At a given signal, start swinging the rope in a circle a few inches from the ground, and the players must jump up as it passes. The player who allows it to touch him is counted out; and, of course, the last one standing is the winner.

Each player has a blown-up balloon fastened by a piece of string about 2 feet long to his belt in the back. Ladies are given a strip of muslin to use for a belt. Each player is given a stick, made from many layers of newspaper tightly rolled the long way. Partners are chosen, the object being to strike your opponent's balloon hard enough to break it, at the same time dodging his attempts to break yours. Winners of each couple pair up until only one remains. (This game invariably furnishes more fun for the audience than the players, as some of the attempts to give and not take are ridiculous.)

String a clothesline and give each player 10 stockings and 10 clothespins. The game is to see who will be first to pin all the stockings on the line. Pins not securely fastened have a habit of popping off due to the earnest efforts of the others using the same line, and many a player coming down the home stretch to apparent victory finds his labors undone.—Lois T., Cleveland Hts., Ohio.

Odds and Ends

Air-Conditioning

The huge quantities of water required for air-conditioning systems are said to be over-taxing the present sewerage systems.

In Reverse

The sycamore tree peels in summer and acquires its new bark in winter—the reverse of usual tree habits.

Its First Visitor

Lopez de Cardenas was the first white man to view the grandeur of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. He discovered it in 1540.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

George MacDonald's remarks on the subject of "Duty" form the basis of today's crytic message:

"ABC DBCEF GBH HIJGL KGA FCHA MNKEB JO ABC, ABCP-MQEO, DQPQ RPQKH."

Word Diamond

A Malden, Mass., reader shares this clever Word Diamond. Words are to be filled in, reading the same across and down. Definitions are given below:

1, A letter. 2, Eye (obs.). 3, Many (rare). 4, A certain game of dominoes. 5, Long clams. 6, Receiving a thrashing. 7, Chinese General, head of Nationalist Government in China (1928-31). 8, Relating to the endosarc. 9, To plunder. 10, Reason (Obs. Oxford Dic.). 11, Shape (obs.). 12, Kiss (obs.). 13, A letter.

How Is the Answer Written?

If one-thousandth is taken from one-tenth, the remainder multiplied by ten thousand, and this product divided by one million, how is the answer written in words?

Fun With Similes

Here is another list of similes. Can you match each one correctly, as indicated by the example checked?

1	easy as	a Duchess	
2	black as	steel	
3	cold as	pie	✓
4	fair as	a bobolink	
5	gracious as	the dawn	
6	boundless as	your hat	
7	hard as	the wild rose	
8	dry as	a dog's nose	
9	joyous as	the ocean	
10	rosy as	tinder	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Garments of Gladness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The movie stars of Hollywood must of necessity have different costumes for the different roles, but many put these articles into places of immediate usefulness after they have served their original purpose. A local service club, for example, uses the more practical clothing to outfit women for whom they obtain positions.

One day, the organization had a call from a wealthy home for a secretary, one who must make a good appearance. The management found a suitable garb for a likely applicant, and sent her for the interview in a limousine with a chauffeur (provided by another movie star). The applicant made the desired impression, and was hired for the position, thanks to "borrowed feathers."

Another woman who had been prominent in club work had met a series of reverses, which made it impossible for her to maintain the wardrobe which her position required. A friend of the club woman was soliciting a Mrs. S—— for some of her discarded clothing, which might be made to serve the purposes of the needy one. On learning of her worthiness, Mrs. S—— replied, "No, I shall not give you my cast-off clothing. I intend to wear those things several months longer, myself. In her position it might be embarrassing to appear in things which could be recognized as having been worn by another. I want her to have the new outfit I might have bought—she needs to have the feel of new clothes again."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Quorum Sufficient

Question: At our annual meeting of members we elected 3 Board members, one of whom was not present. We set a date for the new Board to meet, and the one who had not been to the members' meeting sent word that he refused the office. Consequently we had no full Board, as our By-laws say that 5 members constitute the Board, and we had only 4 present.

The question is, could we have transacted our business at one Board meeting with only 4 members present, since that was a quorum?

Answer: Unless the By-laws provide otherwise, a quorum is all that is necessary to hold a meeting. In a board of 5 members, 3 would be a quorum unless the rules require a larger number. Consequently, a meeting of the 4 members would be legal.

Jest a Minute



"Are you sure you have the right Smith?"

In Lighter Vein

Both of Them

"Don't you think that 'puppy love' is absurd?"

"Yes. Just two silly."

Artificially

Professor of English: "Correct this sentence: 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys.'"

Pupil: "Girls is artificially better looking than boys."—Calgary Herald.

Efficiency

A self-styled reformer was watching a trench being dug by modern machine methods. He said to the superintendent:

"This machine has taken jobs from scores of men. Why don't you junk that machine and put one hundred men in that ditch with shovels?"

The superintendent promptly retorted: "Or better still, why not put a thousand men in there with teaspoons!"—Atlanta Two Bells.

One Objection

On returning from his first day at school, the dear boy was asked by his mother how he liked it. "Lovely, mother," was the answer, "only there was a big man in front who kept spoiling the fun."—London Herald.

Accustomed to It

Counsel (to woman witness) "I hope I have not troubled you with all these questions?"

Witness: "Not at all—I have a small boy aged six at home."—London Herald.

Per Request

A foreman in a certain factory is in the habit of getting an apprentice to heat his lunch for him. The other day he called a new apprentice.

"Go downstairs and 'eat up my lunch for me," he ordered.

The boy obeyed with alacrity.

Ten minutes later the foreman came down. He was hungry.

"Where's my lunch?" he demanded.

The boy gazed at him in amazement.

"You told me to eat it up, and I ate it."

"I didn't tell you to heat it up," roared the irate foreman. "I told you to 'eat it up."

"Well, I didn't heat it up," maintained the youngster, stoutly; "I ate it cold."—Pathfinder.

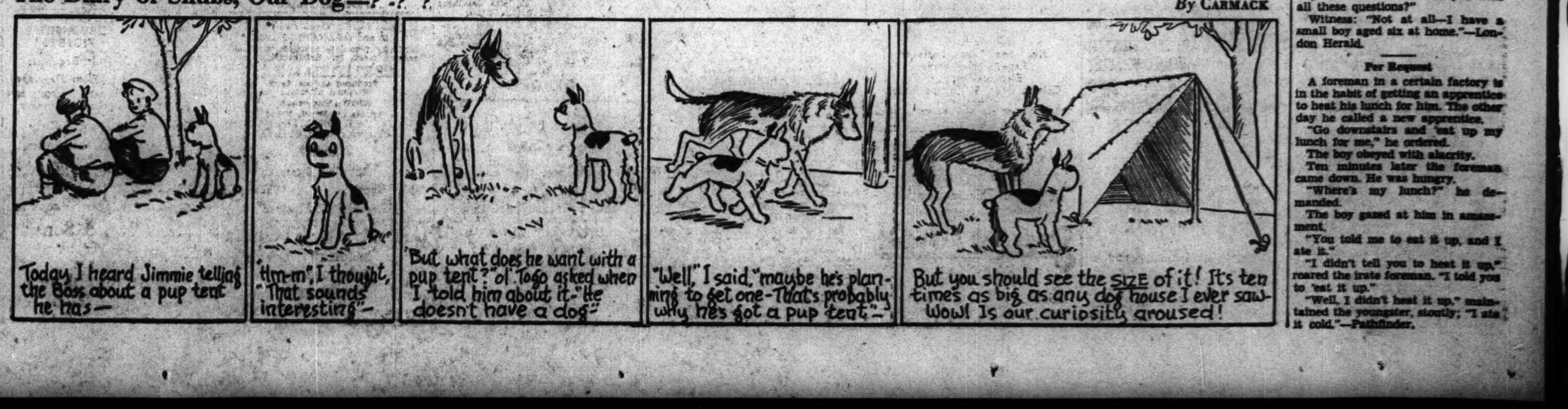
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Smart Enough*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—? -? ?

By Carmack



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

• Editorials •

We Are Not Helpless

TODAY is calling upon mankind for higher proofs of its peace professions. Savage civil war in Spain, submarine outrages in the Mediterranean, breaking of treaties and non-intervention agreements in Europe, ruthless defiance of national rights and international law in Ethiopia and China, barbarous bombing of civilians and utter disregard of humanity in East and West—the whole picture argues that wrong is rampant and right is helpless.

This belief of frustrated peace efforts is underscored by the latest news from the Far East. Japan in answer to a British protest against the war on non-combatants answers that she will "exercise the greatest care for safeguarding non-combatants." And before a day has passed Japanese planes bomb twenty Chinese cities slaughtering thousands of men, women and children who held no weapons and had no chance to fight. For this sort of butchery there are not even any serious claims that attack is directed at military objectives; it is stark, mindless terrorism. It certainly cannot sell Japanese goods to the Chinese people.

What can be done about it? The moral sense of mankind turns in revulsion against the whole business. One wonders what kind of spurious glory or heroism is offered to men recruited for the hunting of defenseless humans. Yet we cannot from present appearances be sure that men will refuse to enlist for such barbarism and so halt it. Italy in Ethiopia and Japan in China are not alone. They have no monopoly on the cruel and ruthless thinking which can result in such action. There is not a major country in the world which has not carefully drawn plans and minutely devised equipment for the destruction of enemy cities.

The United States Government tells the Japanese Government that it "could not believe" that raids on a "populace engaged in peaceful pursuits" represented the "considered intent" of Tokyo. That protest expresses the moral sense of mankind. How it can be made effective against the moral insensibility of present outlawry is not clear. This newspaper believes that consultation under the Nine Power Pact and more vigorous efforts to apply economic restraints would help. If there is any American gunpowder going into the bombs dropped on Canton and Nanking children, if there are any secret loans being made in London for the supplying of airplanes to Tokyo then America and Britain must recognize that they are feeding this barbarism.

Certainly all the forces of humanity, of fair play and compassion must be mobilized and directed against those who practice the opposites. Governments who go in for barbarism must be made to feel as effectively as possible the moral sense which rises in every nation against their acts. But to be effective that moral sense must also direct its protest against the war plans at home which would make the end justify any means. It must arm itself with weapons which are not carnal for a defense which is not helpless.

When Fiction Wags History

THE traditional home of Shakespeare's Montagues, the Castle of Montecchio, near Vincenza in Italy, is being restored, and an underground passage has been discovered leading out of it, which the credulous believe was used by Romeo on his visits to Juliet. There is practically no evidence of a feud between the Montecchi and Cappelletti here, and Romeo and Juliet are almost certainly mythical characters; yet numbers of tourists continue to visit places that have become associated with the legend, and to regard the story as founded on fact.

Shakespeare is only indirectly responsible for this particular belief; but on the occasions when he has dealt with historical personages, his writing has often, in a literal sense, made history—in the mind of the general populace. To take only three examples, he has fixed immutably there the characters of Henry V, of Richard III, and of Cleopatra; as, to a lesser extent, Scott and Dumas have given the popular conceptions of Louis XI and Richelieu respectively. Nor are these conceptions always justified by history.

Setting aside Shakespeare, it may be that we have no author of the power and influence of either Scott or Dumas writing today; but we have a ceaseless flow of novels, plays, and films, dealing with history from the point of view of fiction, and it is very certain that for many less-knowledgeable people these constitute true historical data.

Critics are divided as to the responsibility of the author in the matter; but it is almost inevitable that the latter should be forced into ignoring, in some degree, the historian, and that false notions of the past should thereby become current. The last result is a pity; and where definite liberties are taken with history, especially in the case of the film, which reaches a far larger audience than the book or the play, the custom of stating as much should be strenuously encouraged.

TWENTY freshmen at St. John's College in Maryland are starting a course which will consist entirely of the reading and study of about 100 selected books. At an inch and a half per book that is going the five-foot shelf more than seven feet better.

Too Big for the Government

AN INTERESTING phrase occurred in accounts recently of an interview with E. W. Tinker, assistant chief of the United States Forest Service in charge of what is left of the once well-publicized western "shelter belt."

Roughly, only 2 per cent of the acreage which the Government three years ago proposed to develop has actually been planted to trees. The first few years, of course, are largely occupied with growing nursery stock; but allowing for that, the forester conceded a very small beginning had been made on the project for raising a long wall of trees to protect the soil and crops of the Great Plains area against hot, drying winds.

Here occurred the interesting phrase. The task, said Mr. Tinker, is "too big for the Government alone" and requires the co-operation of farmers.

In these times, after an era of ambitious planning, it is significant to hear from the lips of a government functionary that any undertaking is "too big for the Government." One had almost come to suppose that the Government existed to take over activities that were too big for private enterprise. Yet here is a field in which the Government needs the assistance of individuals to plant saplings around forty-acre plots of their own.

Of course, government has always depended largely on the co-operation of the governed. In fact, in its truest sense, government is the co-operation of the governed. Experience has shown that many services can be better performed by the community than by any individual or profit-making group. For example, the post office, municipal water supplies, fire and police protection, education, regulation of transportation and so forth. In other instances the government has usefully fostered pioneering work in fields later taken up by private enterprise, as in the case of the air mail, agricultural experimentation and—it is now hoped—housing.

Yet so extensive have been the appeals to government aid in the United States during the past depression, and so widespread has been the reliance on political cures for economic ills, that many Americans have come to look to the Government for a great many things that are too big for it. The Government can provide a measure of social security; but it cannot insure the citizen against all hazards. The Government can help the person who is unwillingly out of a job; but it cannot give a living to all who consider work unpleasant. The Government can assist and protect activities which give promise of public benefit; but it cannot soundly dispense subsidies to every pressure group that claims them.

The Government can and should mold the rules of the game to assure the greatest possible equity of opportunity; but it remains for the individual to improve his opportunities.

Not So Black as Painted

IN DEFENSE of the practice of wholesale crow slaughter, certain sportsmen and ammunition manufacturers have advanced the argument that the crow is the arch-enemy of the wild duck, regularly ravaging the waterfowl's nests in the Canadian breeding grounds, and therefore should be destroyed on every occasion, especially by organized hunts. There is some truth in the claim of crows destroying duck eggs. The evidence should be examined.

E. R. Kalmbach of the United States Biological Survey conducted an investigation which showed that of 512 duck nests studied, 31 per cent, or 156, had been ravaged by crows. But the survey was made in an area where crow concentration is unusually high. He points out that the overlap of crow range and duck-nesting area does not represent more than one sixth of the whole waterfowl nesting area in Alaska and Canada.

Killing crows at their winter roosts—a practice persisted in by many hunters under the encouragement of powder companies' prizes—is of little benefit with respect to waterfowl, Mr. Kalmbach holds, because only part of the roosting birds can be held responsible for destroying duck eggs. He declares:

> Crow-control operations on duck-breeding grounds should by all means be entrusted only to those who fully recognize the hazards associated with human intrusion on waterfowl nesting grounds. The work should not be carried out haphazard or by mass action devoid of careful supervision. . . .
>
> For the present, and probably for years to come, such control may wisely be restricted to those Federal, State, or privately managed areas to which crows have been attracted in unduly large numbers. . . .

The question of whether crows are useful or pernicious—like the status of the English sparrow, and now the starling, in the United States—has long been debated. Undoubtedly there are spots where concentration of crows makes them a nuisance and harmful to crops and to other wild life. The last word on the crow, however, may be left to the United States Biological Survey which declares, after a painstaking survey in all parts of the country, that this much maligned bird is more helpful than harmful. Obviously, then, its wholesale and indiscriminate destruction may not only be cruel but work an economic loss.

SOVIET "purges" must be purging many non-Russians of any desire for dictatorship.

Brief for Aaron Burr

Book News of the Day

HOWEVER black your crimes, be sure a defender will find you out. This may apparently be set down as one of the jumbled axioms of modern biography. And Nathan Schachner in his AARON BURR (New York: Stokes. $3.50) well nigh persuades the reader that the sins of his hero were not one-half so purple as they have been painted.

From the vague recollections of his high school history texts the average American probably ranks Aaron Burr somewhere in the company of Benedict Arnold and other famous traitors. Or one may remember more specifically that he somehow came near upsetting the election of his running mate, Thomas Jefferson, to the Presidency, slew Alexander Hamilton in a duel and was later tried for treason in connection with a mysterious "conspiracy" allegedly hatched on Blennerhassett's Island in the Upper Ohio.

Mr. Schachner portrays the entry of the extremely able young Burr into politics as anything but the work of overweening ambition. . . .

"He was never a party man. . . . He was too coolly intellectual and keenly logical to yield to fanatical extremes on either side. . . . He was not swayed by violent hatreds or dogmas; he did not believe that political opponents were necessarily rascals. In an era when invective and diatribe were almost the sole political argument, he was amazingly urbane and courteous. . . . He considered the exercise of public office in the nature of a career."

But his pursuit of politics as a profession led into a network of bitter, though at first unsuspected animosities. The circumstances of his election to the Senate after the rejection of Hamilton's father-in-law, General Schuyler, sowed the seeds of a lifelong bitterness on Hamilton's part. The Clintons schemed to keep him in Washington, outside of state politics. And eventually Jefferson's uneasiness cut off the threads of federal patronage—which meant the undoing even of a vice-president.

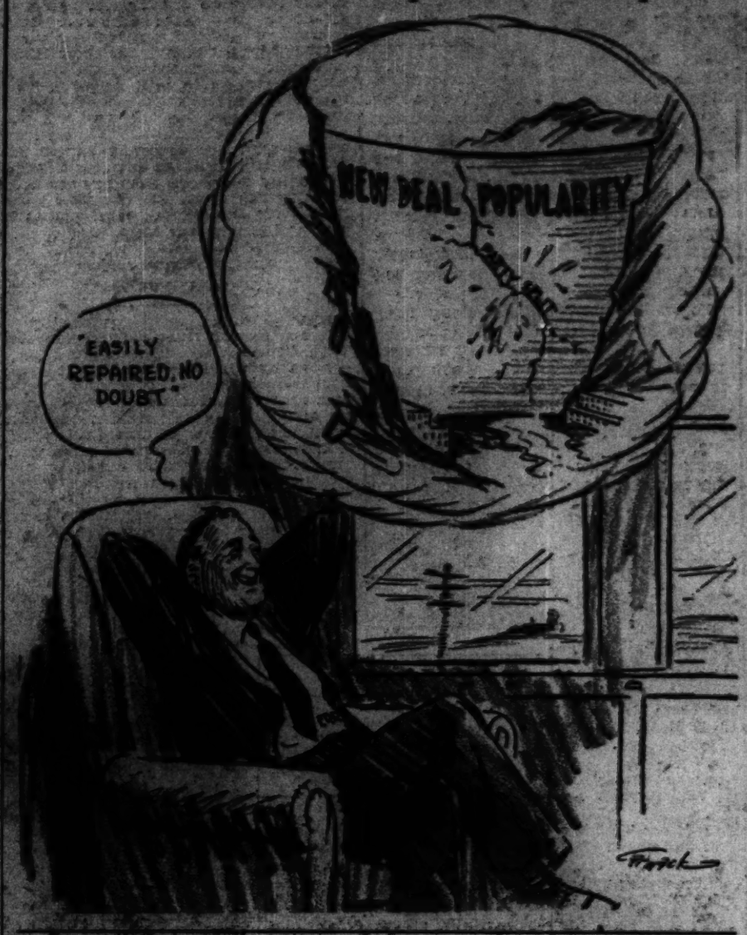
Mr. Schachner makes out a well detailed case—indeed, his entire volume shows a tremendous amount of research, much of it into hitherto unpublished materials—to the effect that Burr made no move to encourage the Federalists in their attempt to make use of the electoral tie between him and Jefferson. But it does seem that Burr might have met the situation with a positive statement instead of silence.

In the later grandiose projects for a filibustering expedition into the Spanish territory beyond Louisiana, the biographer emphasizes again and again that there was no shred of direct evidence in support of the suspicion that Burr and his associates meant to attempt a severance of the western territory of the United States in order to carve out for themselves an empire. The effect of his really exhaustive handling of that series of enterprises and the indictments and trials which followed is to make Gen. James Wilkinson the villain of the piece.

One wonders if now some biographer will come to the rescue of Wilkinson.

T. N.

News Item—"President to Inspect Dams on Trip West"



Entrance of Ozymandias

DIRECTLY Bill set eyes on the car he christened it Ozymandias.

"Why?" coldly inquired George, who had picked it up cheap for the trip.

"'My name is Ozymandias,'" quoted Bill with relish, "'Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!'"

"Nonsense," growled George. "It's not a bright young thing, of course, but—"

"No," interrupted Bill, "he's settled down all right—in the middle," he added, peering under the chassis.

However, as George knows all about cars, and Bill knows very little about George, and I was anxious to know more about England, we started.

For once George's optimism appeared justified; although Ozymandias was distinctly tottery in the London traffic. The glare of a red light brought him to a stand, pulsating with uncalled-for emotion, and it was not without reluctance that he took advantage of the friendly clink and the green in the robot's eye to venture on.

"Clutch slipping," said George cheerily, as though he were wrestling with some detaining hand.

Bill shook his head. "I'm afraid," he remarked sadly, "that Ozy is losing his grip."

Nevertheless, when the September day drew to its close, and a hundred and fifty miles of England lay in our wake, he looked at George with respect.

"'And still it moves,'" he murmured.

"We'll put up at the next likely place," said George casually; but there was a glint of triumph in his eye; and he tooted suddenly on the pip-squeak horn, and evoked a peculiarly adolescent war-whoop.

It was the prelude to the swan-song of Ozymandias. He had had enough; and all at once he said so, "very loud and clear." The rest was silence.

"It may," said George musingly, "be a 'big-end.'"

"No—just the End," corrected Bill; and we climbed out.

Ten minutes passed; while George did his stuff, and preserved a cryptic look. The sun had set; a thin mist spirited about us; the road crept between muttering trees; and the melancholy of the benighted took possession of me.

"Nothing," ejaculated Bill, reaching a sudden decision, "short of an elephant, will ever move Ozy again. I can see it in the cock of his bonnet. I'm going back to the last village. There was an inn. I shall dine, and sleep."

"Better both go," mumbled George from unseen depths. "I'll follow—in the car," he added indomitably.

So the two of us set out for the village that lay a mile back. There was a curious air of expectancy about it, when we arrived. Little groups of urchins were gathered in the main street, they were not playing, and it was vaguely apparent to me that they were loitering with some hidden intent. A woman came to a doorway, peered up the street, and glanced curiously at us, as we materialized from the misty gloom. At the door of the inn, Bill seized my arm.

"Look," he exclaimed, pointing to the sign that swung, in a yellow gleam of light, above our heads. I glanced up, and saw a dashing presentment of St. George slaying the Dragon.

"The George and Dragon," murmured Bill. "It's an omen: Ozy may have met his match."

A few minutes later, with bed and board at our backs, we leaned against the wall under the sign, and waited; while

> the moth-hour went from the fields,
> And stars began to peep.

Half-an-hour had gone when Bill held up his hand.

"Hark!" he muttered.

A deep rumbling came to us that grew until the ground quivered under its thunder. We looked wildly at each other.

"Ozymandias," I breathed.

"No, no—not even at his best," said Bill.

A dark shape loomed at the end of the village street, hissing venomously, and exhaling fiery particles.

"The Dragon himself," whispered Bill, "and George isn't here!"

The urchins yelled shrilly, the grown-ups clustered at their doors, and a great steam lorry threshed slowly by us, with a long tail of painted caravans. Behind these came a string of horses, more horse-drawn caravans, a motor tractor dragging a merry-go-round, and then two camels. The circus had come. Suddenly, Bill snatched off his hat, and cheered rapturously; and I followed suit. For behind the camels, marching with the majesty of his ancestors in a Roman triumph, an elephant drew Ozymandias and George.

"But why the elephant?" asked Bill later. "After all, there was the tractor."

George, for the first and last time since I have known him, blushed. "I—er—gave him five bob extra for the elephant—it seemed more sort of right for—er—Ozymandias," and he grinned sheepishly.

ERIC FOSBES-BOYD

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Paul Revere Needed?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am increasingly appreciative of the splendid editorial page of the Monitor. I like its vigorous and alert stand in measuring events and appraising them in the light of Principle.

It seems to me there never was a time in recent years when we all needed to be more alert than today. In the recent congressional session we have had some splendid examples of alertness and moral courage in opposing the President's effort to control the Supreme Court, or judiciary branch of our Government. But it seems we shall have to keep up the fight. The Chief Executive apparently refuses to acknowledge the overwhelming public sentiment against his plan. He speaks of obeying "mandates" from the people. What about the "mandate" to leave our Supreme Court as an independent, co-ordinate branch of the Government, intact, as expressed by the spontaneous and vigorous opposition of the people to his Supreme Court plan? Is a "mandate" a mandate to the President only when it coincides with what he wishes to do? Many of us are beginning to think so.

I am convinced that to millions of Americans, the freedom and independence of our Supreme Court is their assurance that it stands as the bulwark of their liberties, as set forth in the Bill of Rights. I am equally convinced that they will oppose vigorously the efforts of any person, of any party, under whatever pretext to nullify that protection.

Wisdom and intelligence are not concentrated in one individual, even though some people may mistakenly think so. It, therefore, is incumbent upon the Congress and the people to weigh carefully any proposals of far-reaching effects issuing from the President's office, and reject firmly and courageously any of them which they deem subversive to our democratic form of government and to the people as a whole.

I have been wondering if we do not need another Paul Revere to sound the alarm and waken those Americans who still seem to slumber and seem unaware of the dangers threatening our freedom and our democracy.

An aroused public opinion will be the most effective defense of the freedom and liberty the American people have enjoyed for so long. May it awaken in every corner of our beloved country. Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty.

N. H. C.

Portland, Ore.

Markham Memorabilia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to request the aid of your readers in the preparation of a biography of Edwin Markham, upon which I am engaged.

The poet and his son, Virgil Markham, have placed at my disposal various memorabilia, including workbooks, correspondence, etc. I wish the biography to be as complete as possible, and solicit, in the interest of historical accuracy, any anecdotes, clippings and correspondence concerning his early life, his habits, writings, philosophy, humor, etc.

I shall be grateful to any who have interesting Markham material which they may lend me. All material should be sent to 201 Hart Avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York City. It will be returned to the sender with sincere appreciation.

VERNON B. HAMPTON

West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Too Much Hush?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In consternation I rush to my typewriter to protest your editorial titled "Too Much Hush!" (punctuation yours). Its deprecation of the daily loss of 1296 toots from river-borne traffic is justified neither by the facts nor by the fancies of any few romanticists who grieve for the return of the toots. For there is still a remnant of water travelers who continue to toot blithely along their way oblivious to the squirms of a decibel-conscious public, and should these by any chance be brought into conformity with the city's anti-noise campaign there will remain the clangor of the bridge-clearing bells to console the mourners of quiet passing.

It is your last paragraph, however, that calls forth this defensive outburst. Rather than remind your readers of the possibility of "petitioning the city to let the ships blow just one little, decorous blow anyway," have the forbearance to accord tenants along the river at least a pause in which to transact their business in comparative peace. Equally applicable to them is your last sentence. "That, they sigh, would be better than nothing."

Chicago, Ill. LAURA V. ARCHER

"Have and Have Not"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue I have read with interest your editorial "Have and Have Not." I quite agree with what you say, and therefore it would seem that one of the first duties of statesmen and those who are in positions of influence should be to give the public a clear and definite conception of rightful private property.

As you point out, the working masses of the world are becoming conscious of the fact that poverty is not the natural condition of those who produce all the wealth and, consequently, the irritation and discontent that is now manifesting itself in all quarters of the world. It seems to me that if property were redefined and both public and private property assigned to its proper category, the national and individual irritations that are due to the recognition on the part of many that they are deprived of that which is properly due them, would be avoided.

CHARLES R. ECKERT

Member of Congress, 26th Dist., Penna.

The Wide Horizon

Canadian Farmer—1950 Model

A STUDY IN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIVE

By G. A. Newton

Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

OUT of the dust that for the past few years has been blowing across deserted wheat lands in western Canada may grow a new social and economic order. Wheat has lost much of its speculative appeal, and with land impoverished by thirty years' working there has faded a vision of the early settlers. In its place there is taking root a conviction that agriculture must resort to new methods if the West is to maintain its economic advantages.

This change from fortune hunting to a clearer perception of what may be attained on the wide prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta provides the nub for a new era of development. For thirty years the farmers have submitted to the isolation of large farms, to the consequent detriment of any close-knit social progress. Now, glimmering down the highway of technical achievements, of tractors, trucks and electrical devices, comes the idea of co-operative farming.

Education in agricultural co-operation—co-operative marketing and co-operative purchasing—has been gathering momentum. In Canada, as in the United States, it has been recognized by a special division of the Department of Agriculture of the Federal Government that is devoted to the study of co-operative development. In one of its recent publications, the department reveals that the most rapid growth in co-operative associations has been in western Canada, and nowhere are the associations more in evidence than in dust-blown Saskatchewan.

In the quest, then, for a way out of the difficulties engendered by crop failures, dust storms and low incomes, the thought of co-operative effort has been gaining ground. From co-operative marketing and co-operative purchasing, it is only a step to co-operative farming. Independent farmers, endeavoring with difficulty to make both ends meet on their lonely farms, are beginning to perceive the economic advantage enjoyed by those wealthier neighbors who can use motorized equipment, and it is possible that a number of these less fortunate ones may join hands in a community venture.

Idealized, and recognizing that behind it lie many problems of social adjustment, one might picture such a rural co-operative community by the year 1950.

The farmer does not own a farm now, but he possesses a productive share in a co-operative farm, for which he has paid partly in cash, and partly from the proceeds of his co-operative dividends. He no longer possesses a barn, but he has a neat and comfortable home of his own on a moderate-sized plot of land leased from the co-operative farm association. His wife is no longer obliged to gaze at an untenanted horizon, but has her neighbors a few rods distant, and she meets them, not once a week, but daily at the community hall or co-operative store.

The farmer's method of working has been changed since his barn has disappeared into a co-operative dairy and implement shed at the end of the village. His hours are early, as he has a few cows to supervise in the dairy shed, and other jobs to attend to as a member of the dairy committee. His work as a member of the grain section of the field committee takes up his day, and in the evenings there are his family, meetings of the co-operative members at the community hall, and community lectures and amusements to claim his attention.

He is now assured of a steady income from diversified sources which would have been impossible to develop as an individual farmer. He is able to realize more from that income through co-operative purchases and co-operative services, and, what is more important, he has gained a new vision of himself in relation to the development of western Canada.

It is widely recognized by those familiar with conditions in western Canada that renewed immigration is all-important. Hitherto two main difficulties have loomed to prevent any such increase in western population. There was no assurance of a market for the products the immigrant could be expected to produce, and there appeared to be no feasible method of control of immigrant activities during the initial years when adjustment to new and untried conditions was taking place. Immigrant wives were lonely, and the farmers did not husband their resources, or make proper use of what they had. Under a co-operative farm plan, the loneliness would exist no longer, and if the various farm associations were each supervised by an experienced and competent manager, the rigors of individual experiments would be mitigated. Thus any present steps taken toward co-operative farming seem likely to open up new vistas of growth and production in the West.

Mirror of World Opinion

Nordic Neutrality

PRESENT indications show that at a critical moment [such as a possible European war], two eventualities loom: the League will either function normally or dissolve into opposing coalitions. Liberty to act in either case must be retained. In the Nordic countries, it is foreseen that a declaration of neutrality [in conformity with the League of Nations] may be necessary. That is the reason the Nordic countries are now, in common, drawing up the principles and technique of [such an eventually possible] neutrality.—*From a speech radiocast from Stockholm by Foreign Minister Sandler of Sweden.*